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VOL. XVI NO. 37. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1906. PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ROUND THE GLOBE

THINGS SOCIAL FROM CANADA TO JAPAN.

Col. Denison a Duck in Thunder—The Modern English Plebs Leader—Defining the Gompers Trades Unions Correctly—On "Russian" Temper—California and the Japs.

Col. Denison of Hamilton, Canada, is looking like a duck in thunder. With deadly clubs he scattered a crowd of strikers. When he expected "the public" to greet his action with rounds of applause, he found "the public" indignant at his atrocity. In his astonishment the Colonel declares: "The antagonism shown by seemingly good citizens to the requests of myself and the other officers surprised me more than I can say." There are more surprises in store for the butcher Denison.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, together with several other Commoners who, in alliance with "Labor" overthrew the Balfour Tory government, are all to be raised to the peerage and transferred to the House of Lords. 'Tis the old Plebs Leader story of old Rome, where the Plebs Leader was promoted every time he had stirred the proletariat to revolt, in other words, every time he made the proletariat fight his battles.

The desertions in the Army are on the decided increase. Unable to find work, the workingman tries the Army, only to drop the illusion that "public ownership" by a capitalist Government differs in nothing, from privately conducted capitalist undertakings. In both the workingman remains a proletarian and is skinned and despotized.

Cruel, cruel, thrice cruel A. F. of L. conventionists! The very appearance of Berger in their midst tickled their risible muscles. When he but spoke they laughed. When he referred to himself as a revolutionist they roared. When he pointed to Milwaukee the laughter was loud, long and prolonged. 'Tis true he had failed egregiously in his plot with Sherman, O'Neill and Kirwan to smash the I. W. W. in the interest of the A. F. of L. But should not a man at least get credit for his good intentions?

The latest capitalist paper to join the "Wall Street Journal" in pronouncing the Gompers system of Unionism a bulwark of the labor-oppressing Capitalist Class is the Chicago "Daily News." The exact language that organ of the capitalist class uses is this: "In reality the trade Unions (meaning the Gompers craft Unions) are the most formidable obstacle in the way of the spread of Socialism."

On the long list of "upholders of the sanctity of the family" must now be added the name of the Dukes. The home or family of James K. Duke, the Tobacco Prince,—of course, an "upholder"—is shattered. He and his wife are involved in divorce proceedings.

Was it the constitution of the I. W. W. that Berger, the A. F. of L.-ite, plotted with O'Neill and Kirwan to uphold? Was it love, affection and devotion to that constitution that moved the A. F. of L.-ite Berger to promise the support of his Socialist party press to? Or what constitution was it?—Who can answer?

In his address on the Race Question, delivered in Chicago on the 27th instant, Senator Tillman branded as "Russian" the temper that had been manifested in that city with a view to prevent him from speaking. Does any one imagine that the Senator would act otherwise than "Russian" if a Socialist meeting were advertised in South Carolina to organize the white workingmen, women and children that are plucked to death in the South Carolina mills?—The "Race Question" is the Labor Question; the "Labor Question" is a Race Question. The Working Class is a race; hence the rage of the Tillman idle capitalist class towards a race who are growing restive under exploitation.

Roosevelt throwing a shovelful of coal into the furnace of the battleship that conveyed him back from Panama, then retiring to his cabin to remove the smudge from his face, hands and clothes, and then claiming that he now knows what the fireman's work is—such is a timely picture of the capitalist's claim that he "knows," and of his claim that "he also is a workingman."

Miss Forberg's affidavit, uncovering the plotters and the plot to smash the constitution of the I. W. W. in favor of the A. F. of L. and of pure and simple political socialism, offers a chance to an artist. Three of the plotters—Sherman, O'Neill and Kirwan—should be reproduced sitting around a table with ears of generous dimensions. On the table should be placed the fourth plotter, Berger, addressing and stuffing his three long-eared hearers. Berger's mission was too stupid for a fox's scheme. He should be represented as a coyote.

That, in capitalist society, it is property that rules men, and not men property, is being graphically illustrated by the Japanese muddle. In California the middle class and even the upper capitalists hate the Japs. As capitalists the Japs drive the middle class to the wall; as workingmen they are "merciless" in their demands for higher wages. Hence, treaty or no treaty, California property orders—ANTI-JAPANESE. On the other hand, the manufacturing interests of the land know full well that, if the Japs are maltreated, American exports to Japan will suffer. Hence, treaty or no treaty, the manufacturing interests order—PRO-JAPANESE.

FESTIVAL HUGE SUCCESS.

3,000 in Attendance; 400 More Than Last Thanksgiving Day.

The Thanksgiving Day Daily People Festival at Grand Central Palace, was a huge success, reflecting the steadily increasing interest in the festivals held for the benefit of the press of the Socialist Labor Party. The box office receipts show about 2,300 adults in attendance; including the minors, about 3,000 persons were present. The figures for the adults indicate that about 400 more were present than at the last Thanksgiving Day Festival. The total receipts at the Palace are also larger, exceeding those of last Thanksgiving Day by about $150. The literature table, run under the auspices of the Labor News Company, also reports an increase in receipts of over $10. All the booths were swept clear of the many splendid gifts contributed. Such was the zeal of the givers that presents continued to pour in on the day of the festival. All told, the last Thanksgiving Day Festival is considered the best festival held in four or five years.

An incident occurred in connection with the festival that ought to be generally known. A committee of fifteen from the Socialist party recently visited the management of the Grand Central Palace for the purpose of trying to get the Thanksgiving date away from the Socialist Labor Party. They impudently told the manager, in the face of his own experience, which enabled him to know that each of the recent festivals was better attended and more successful than its predecessor, that the Socialist Labor Party was dying and didn't amount to anything, anyhow. Failing in this palpable falsehood, the committee next tried intimidation, by declaring that if they did not secure the Thanksgiving date as desired they would take none of the other dates in the future as they had done in the past. But the manager refused to be bluffed. He told them that he had always found the Socialist Labor Party reliable; and, if they cared to hold their affairs elsewhere they could do so. The Palace manager was very much gratified with the great success of the last Thanksgiving Daily People Festival.

NEW JERSEY I. W. W.

The Paterson N. J., Industrial Council has employed Rudolph Katz as organizer. In addition to his work for the Council, Katz will be ready, if called upon, to go anywhere else in the state, where his services may be needed, to organize, or otherwise further I. W. W. organization. Persons having information or connections that would aid in the work are urged to communicate direct with Fellow-worker Katz. New Jersey is ready for Industrial Unionism and we should be ready to further it; so address, with all the information at hand,

Rudolph Katz, c|o Helvetia Hall, 54 Van Houten street, Paterson, N. J.

X-RAY AND SEARCH-LIGHT COMBINED

* * *

THE MILK IN THE COCOA-NUT OF THE CRY "THE CONSTITUTION!," AND OF THE CRY "THE S. L. P. TRIES TO RUN THE I. W. W.!", SET UP BY THE SHERMANS, THE O'NEILLS, THE KIRWANS, AND, WHO ELSE! LISTEN: THE BERGERS!

State of Illinois)
) S S.
County of Cook)
In The Circuit Court of Cook County.
Vincent St. John)
Et Al)
vs.) 275198-19119
Charles O. Sherman)
Et Al)

Lillian Forberg being first sworn, on oath says that since the first day of February, 1906, she has been employed as an organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World. That Charles O. Sherman, after his return from Denver, where he attended the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, stated to her that a resolution endorsing the Industrial Workers of the World had been passed by said convention, and said Sherman further stated that the resolution had been passed by a ninety per cent vote in the affirmative, and said Sherman further stated that previous to the presentation of the resolution to the convention, a conference had been held in the City of Denver, which was attended by himself, (C. O. SHERMAN), JAMES KIRWAN, acting secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, JOHN M. O'NEIL, editor of the Miners' Magazine, and VICTOR BERGER, editor of the Social Democratic Herald, a Socialist Party paper printed and published in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and this affiant further states that at said conference Sherman stated an understanding had been reached to the effect that the Western Federation of Miners should indorse the Industrial Workers of the World, and that later at the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, such action should be taken that the radical element would be driven out of said Industrial Workers of the World AND SUCH CHANGES MADE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THAT ORGANIZATION THAT IT WOULD BECOME A PURE AND SIMPLE TRADE UNION, and said Sherman further stated to this affiant that VICTOR BERGER, at the said conference had promised that if this was done the Socialist Party would endorse the Industrial Workers of the World.

Later on and just previous to the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, the said Sherman referred to the above conversation and stated that the plan was for the executive board to rent so small a hall for the convention that there would be just room for the delegates. That he would call the convention to order and appoint a Credentials Committee, which would reject the credentials of the "crazy S. L. P. delegates," meaning thereby the radical element before mentioned.

And this affiant further states that the Denver conference, which Sherman says was held, is corroborative of the contention of the complainants in this cause that a conspiracy was contemplated prior to the assembling of the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, which conspiracy meant either the control of the organization by Sherman and his followers, or its destruction.

LILLIAN FORBERG.

Subscribed and sworn to, etc.

HAMILTON'S "RIOTS"

WHY CANADIAN CITY GOT DOSE OF "LAW AND ORDER"

Hamilton, Can., December 1.—The following is the first installment of what for the need of a more suitable name may be termed "the History of an Arbitrated Strike."

In this and subsequent letters I shall endeavor to depict the different important incidents of the strike, the causes which led up to it, the errors and mistakes made by the men involved, viewed from the standpoint of Industrial Unionism and conclude with the lesson the strike teaches or should teach not only to men of the local Street Railwaymen's Union, but to all wage workers in the employ of Organized Capital.

In order that these letters may be clear and comprehensive to readers who are unfamiliar with local conditions I shall commence with a short introductory preface in order to make plain a few terms and abreviations which will be used throughout these letters for brevity and the avoidance of repetition.

Hamilton, Ont., like most cities of its size in the United States and Canada, is the proud possessor of an electric street railway system of the overhead trolley type. This public utility is owned privately by a band of capitalist pirates known officially as the "Catarac Electric Light and Power Company of Hamilton." This rather lengthy cognomen will be shortened to "C. P. Co." and in some instances to just plain "Company."

This C. P. Co. owns not only the Hamilton Street Railway but likewise three other electric radial lines jutting out from the city in as many directions. The official names of these three lines are as follows: the Hamilton and Dundas Railway; the Hamilton Electric Radial Railway and the Hamilton Grimsby and Beamsville Railway; all three connecting the city with points from 7 to 24 miles distant. It will thus be seen that this Company owns and controls in all, four lines in and about the city. Its economic power does not stop here, however, for it has its own power plant at Decew Falls where it generates power not only for its own lines but supplies the entire city with electrical energy for both lighting and manufacturing purposes. Under this latter head I may as well mention that two of the most up-to-date Capitalist concerns in Canada are dependent on it for electric fluid. They are the Canadian Westinghouse Company and the International Harvester Company of Canada. These few facts I think are sufficient to make this corporation understood in its true aspect, i. e., a veritable electric power trust so far as this city is concerned.

With regard to the abbreviation of the names of the different lines which are component parts of this company I may say the Hamilton and Dundas Railway will appear as the "H. & D."; the Hamilton Electric Radial Railway as the "Radial," and the Hamilton Grimsby and Beamsville Railway as the H. G. & B. Reasonably careful reading should avoid confusion as to names, etc., and with these preliminaries I shall immediately take up the strike and the causes that led up to it.

About the middle of August, 1906, the first rumblings of discontent reached the ear of the public. A local capitalist paper made casual mention of the fact that the men were dissatisfied and strike talk was in the air. The paper went on to say that overtures for an "amicable" settlement had been proposed by the Union but flatly rejected by the Company which appeared to stand on its dignity and say by its acts "we've nothing to arbitrate." It appears that the Company had refused to treat in any form with the Union as a body, though it had intimated that it might consider the men's proposition if the different lines acted separately. The Company's game was to split up the Union and get the different lines tied up with separate contracts. As matters then stood, but three of the Company's lines were organized, the exception being the H. G. & B., and the "Radial" men were already bound by a separate contract although this latter fact came to light some weeks later.

However, the Company's ruse of treating with the different lines separately failed to work, as the men realized vaguely that they "must hang together or hang separately," and stood pat.

After failing to disrupt the Union through bluff or sophistry the Company became obdurate and sulky, but fresh strike talk on the part of the men brought it quickly to its senses. It appeared to realize suddenly that it was not prepared for a strike and began sparring for time. This was about September 1st. Discovering that bluff was of no avail it resorted now to diplomacy which it apparently had underrated previously, owing to its prior success with bluff and bluster as a settler of threatened strike trouble. As a matter of fact strikes had been an unknown quantity with this corporation for the past 15 years and this fact appeared to have rendered it undiplomatic even when up against the real article. However, it soon realized its position and quickly drew in its horns for it now declared itself ready to consider propositions it had but recently spurned, namely recognition of the Union and arbitration. This seeming docility on the part of the Company proved later to be a scheme to gain time, as King Capital had an ulterior motive.

Conferences between the Company and the Union now became the order of the day and for some time things appeared in a fair way for an "amicable" settlement. Alas! all such foolish hopes were soon rudely shattered for suddenly all negotiations were declared off and Brother Capital and Brother Labor were again at fisticuffs. The bone of contention, which also proved to be the rock of disruption, was a question of who should constitute the Board of Arbitration. The Company stood pat for the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board as arbitrators. The Union refused to consider this proposition in any shape or form, claiming that the Board's previous awards in disputes of this nature showed bias, and therefore they insisted on an impartial body as arbitrators. It is necessary to state just here that the O. R. & B. Board is a body appointed by the Ontario Government, its function being the "amicable" settlement of all disputes arising between Capital and Labor on the various railways of the province. As to the Union's distrust of this board it is but fair to say that in the London Street Railway strike, about one month previously, this board, the supposed bearer of the olive branch, had framed up an award which for the strikers proved to be a decided "lemon"! The local union, not caring to repeat the London experience, proposed that an impartial board be chosen the same to consist of one representative for the Union, one for the Company and one for the public. This proposition the Company rejected, and the Union, taking a similar attitude on the O. R. & M. Board, negotiations suddenly terminated. The entire proceedings on the Company's part had evidently been but a ruse to stave off a strike and gain time for better preparation without taking any chances. Its scheme seems to have worked admirably.

Peace overtures now being ended strike rumors again soon filled the air. For a number of days the Union was kept busy making denials and counter statements to various rumors which the Company caused to appear in the local press. To such straits was the Catarac Power Co. driven in its efforts to befog the issue and gain time that many of the statements it set afloat were self-contradictory and needed no denial on the part of the Union, and it was about this juncture that public sentiment appeared to have commenced to have its effect on the C. P. Co. For many months the citizens (business interests) of Hamilton had uttered a prolonged howl owing to the deal they had received at the hands of this Corporation. According to these worthies (the business elements) the Company's service was a disgrace to the City! Its cars were filthy! ! The condition of its roadbeds scandalous. In short the "citizens" all agreed that the condition of its system generally was little short of "rotten"! ! Time after time had the same "citizens" tried, under dire threats, to make the corporation "do something"; all to no avail. Like all corporations it pursued serenely the even tenor of its way, but now that it threatened to have trouble on its hands, public sentiment began to manifest itself with redoubled force. Many letters found their way into print and the tone of nearly all were alike. "It was simply shameful the way the C. P. Co. treated its men and also the public; something would certainly have to be done!"

Facing this sort of music, and already having one law-suit with the city pending in the courts, the Company realizing no doubt that discretion was the better part of valor, and took such steps as resulted in negotiations being again opened between itself and the Union, and in a short time it was announced that a decision had been finally reached. The Company had agreed to the tri-board as previously proposed by the Union. This board, after being chosen and ratified by both sides, was as follows:—for the Union, Mr. Allan Studholm, stove mounter, (now Labor candidate for Parliament); for the company, F. J. Howell (occupation unknown); for the public, Mr. Jardine, lawyer. Here we find a veritable trinity, "Labor-Capital-Public," whether it be of an holy or unholy variety may be an open question, but it certainly was an unholy alliance, for subsequent facts prove this. According to the decision of this board the Company and the Union were each to stand half the expense of the "dear Public's" representative and in order to make a long story short it is only necessary to say that the board once chosen soon "got busy."

The board labored and brought forth an "award."

The announcement of this fact was heralded as a great victory for organized labor, via the arbitration route. Everything seemed lovely to nearly everyone except a few workingmen who had become tinctured with the pernicious doctrine of political and economic Socialism. They alone seemed dubious as to the results of strike settlements along arbitration lines, these persons seemed to be continually expecting "developments," yet things appeared to be progressing nicely when the first hitch occurred. Mr. Jardine being a lawyer had been entrusted with the official draft of the board's findings and the gentleman demanded prompt settlement for his services before allowing the "award" to become public. On presenting his bill to the Company he discovered Brother Capital had a large sized kick coming and small wonder, for the worthy had succeeded in rolling up a neat expense account of some $300. This the Company claimed was outrageous, refused to settle and demanded an itemized bill of expenses. From this bill it lopped off different items to the tune of about $50 and after considerable wrangling between the corporation and lawyer Jardine a settlement was effected on this basis. It is hardly necessary to state that Brother Labor settled his end of the expense without a whimper and the famous "award" at last became public.

The "revelations" anticipated by the Socialists now began to appear. It was soon proven that history repeats itself. The local award proved to be but a second edition of what had transpired in London but a month previous. For the men it proved in point of subtance a "lemon" of the first order and a juicy one at that! The "Radial" men, comprising about one-sixth of the men in the Union, were totally ignored by the "award"? They received their lemon at once! The rest of the men became convinced of theirs in a more gradual manner but none the less certain.

The official "award" as announced by lawyer Jardine provided among other things that the Company so arrange its new schedule that its men on the street railway put in no more than 12 hours in order to draw 10 hours pay. Formerly they had been compelled to put in as high as 15 hours per day. It also advanced the minimum rate from 15 to 16 cents per hour and second and third year men in proportion!

It would appear from the above that the gain of the men though insignificant, was net; both from the point of hours and wages, this assumption,

(Continued on page six.)

ON MAHONEY'S SLIMY TRAIL

ALBERT RYAN PURSUES REACTIONIST THROUGH ARIZONA.

With Marion Moor He Exposes the Cry of "Constitution"—Shows Globe Miners That It Is Nothing More Than a Cloak for the Fakirs and Grafters to Hide Behind.

Globe, Arizona, November 26.—Saturday, November 24, Local No. 60, Western Federation of Miners, held an open meeting and had C. E. Mahoney, M. Moor and Albert Ryan to address the working class on the second annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Mahoney was the first speaker. He opened up on the formation of the I. W. W., holding that it was the correct form of organization. He also told of the part the W. F. of M. took in launching the I. W. W. He then went into the second annual convention, holding it to be the question of vital importance. Mahoney then based his whole argument upon the constitution, to prove that the acts of the convention were illegal. His whole argument hinged upon the referendum, claiming that the whole matter should have been submitted to the members before it went into force.

Among other things Mahoney touched upon the Metal and Machinery, and Transportation Departments. He admitted that these departments were not regularly organized in the first place, stating that the Metal and Machinery Department had only paid per capita tax for from 800 to 1,200 members for the first six months and the Transportation Department upon only 250 members; but held that the members should have a say as to their abolition through a Departmental referendum. Mahoney said that he approved of that part of the constitution increasing the number of members of a department to 10,000, as a department of 3,000 members is not self-sustaining; but the members should have had the referendum to abolish the departments.

Mahoney spoke of McCabe's refusal to submit the Transportation Department affairs to a referendum when ordered by the G. E. B., and that McCabe gave as an excuse that the department was too small. But he did not state why "the constitution" howlers did not use their prerogatives under the constitution—that is, the G. E. B.—and force McCabe to act. When the rank and file of the membership have gotten on to the grafters and fakirs and, through their representatives, the delegates in convention assembled, ousted them, they try to hide behind the "sacred constitution," which they have themselves violated.

The whole of Mahoney's argument was "constitution," and "referendum" to uphold the false position he is taking.

Albert Ryan was the next speaker. The first statement he made was that Mahoney has considerably changed from his printed report, which has been sent to all the locals of the W. F. of M. Then taking this report, Ryan pointed out the misstatements and untruths printed therein. As to the claim of the first constitution being adopted by referendum, Ryan showed that there was no such referendum taken, but that a vote on the action of the delegates from the W. F. of M. in installing the W. F. of M. was taken and not upon the constitution of the I. W. W. John M. O'Neill's magazine accuses delegates whom the reactionists tried to starve out as being "coffee and doughnut bums" and working for "scab wages." It was not wages these delegates had asked for, but enough to keep them while some folks were drawing $5 a day. These men came at their own expense because they had the movement at heart, and the reactionists thought by obstructive tactics they could starve them out; as was shown per "Chicago Record" of October 7, '06, in Sherman's interview.

"As to the cry of De Leonite," said Ryan, "I do not care who calls me a De Leonite. John M. O'Neill and all other disrupters may call me De Leonite. If De Leonism means hitting a fakir and grafter every time he shows his head, then I am a De Leonite. I

(Continued on page six.)

LONDON LETTER

APROPOS OF THE PROPHECIES OF "PAINLESS SOCIALISM"

And Its Dissertations on the B. L. P. "Split"— Some Chairs Proposed for the Rand School to Help Out the First—An Abandonment of "Welt Politiks" Recommended When Writing the Second—"Socialist" Rout at the Borough Elections.

(Special Correspondence)

London, Eng., November 23.—An unknown friend—probably some student of the curious and outre in literature—has sent me a copy of the New York "Worker." From this source I have gained a great deal of interesting information. Things that I should never have known at all, had I trusted entirely to the arid and matter of fact columns of The People, have flooded my mental vision. For example, I am told that a royal road to Socialism has just been discovered in New York, the civil engineers, surveyors and contractors being a body of "professors" of the Rand School. Instead of passing to Socialist conviction via practical experience of the class struggle and the lessons enunciated on the outdoor propaganda platform by common and uncultured persons, the happy proletaire is henceforth to tread the primrose path of academic dalliance and become a fullfledged Socialist, with diploma and cap and gown—all by a process which will be, as the dentists say, "absolutely painless." Truly America is the home of invention.

I was also informed that the S. P. was going to at least double its vote in New York State; that the city was going to return a Socialist to represent one of its districts in Congress in the person of Mr. Hilquit, a gentleman who created quite an impression (of a kind) before the European working class at the Amsterdam Congress of 1904, by his fervid advocacy of international legislation to prevent "backward aliens" from molesting the simple placid lives of honest old Pilgrim Fathers like the said Hilquit. Then again it was asserted as a positive fact that the I. W. W. had vanished from the face of the earth.

I have subsequently learned that the bulk of these statements are slightly inaccurate; that in fact all of these fairy argosies of imagination have been shipwrecked on the rocks of demonstrable facts—barring the "professors," who still stand undaunted, their silken academic gowns fluttering in the breeze. In view of the success of the latter department, I would suggest that the Senators of the College should seriously consider the establishment of a Chair of Electoral Astrology and Chiromancy. In the event of this foundation taking place I am ready, poor as I am, to contribute half a crown towards paying the fees necessary to enable the editor of the "Worker" to attend a complete course. After that, his electoral forecasts may come a few hundred miles nearer the truth than they have done in the cases referred to. A chair of The Institutes and Practice of Trade Union Diplomacy might also help Volkszeitung journalists to sustain the difficult equipoise of "neutrality." The necessity for this I infer from the fact that certain phrases used towards the I. W. W. in the columns of the "Worker" would almost seem to imply a certain amount of bias on the part of the writers, against that organization. I have no doubt that once these facts are brought to the notice of Rand, Esq., (whoever he, she or it may be) this philanthropic individual will stump up the needful and put things to right.

Altogether that issue of the "Worker" (October 20th) was a most interesting study in mental pathology. It reminds me of a story we have over here. A certain golfer had gone to a links up in Scotland to have a game. At the teeing ground he failed to find the man who usually acted as his caddy and had to take a substitute. On asking what had become of his usual attendant he received the reply "Is it Jock you mean? He's been in bed for twa weeks. To tell you the truth, sir, the puir fellow **is a perfect mairtyr to deleerium tremens."** The application is obvious.

In the case of those paroxysms that concern American affairs I shall leave the poor, afflicted sufferer to the tender care of The People. It is doubtless well acquainted with the various symptoms of the malady and the proper treatment to be applied. But the editor of the "Worker" in the issue of October 20th had a series of most distressing convulsions during which a variety of incoherent ravings were spluttered forth from his frothing and fevered lips on the subject of the British Labor Party. I feel obliged in mercy to intervene.

As you are aware we in Great Britain are well accustomed to the intrusion of continental Socialist politicians into our Labor politics. Well-meaning comrades in France and Germany—themselves engaged in fighting institutions dating back to the time of "the good King Dagobert" and the Hohenstaufeners—are not at all slow in proffering advice and judgments on British politics, based upon experience won in their own interesting but restricted home fields. The "genossen" are the worst offenders in this respect. When a German Socialist journalist feels in a gay, frisky, frivolous, irresponsible frame of mind and is desirous of giving vent to his feelings, he doesn't order in three bottles of Hennessy's and have a night of it. Oh, no. He merely lets himself loose on two or three columns of what an S. L. P. man on either side of the water would call extravagant nonsense, but which he calls "Welt Politik." We have grown pretty well accustomed to these Welt Politikers and to German Social Democratic messages of sympathy and fraternal greetings to British Labor Fakir politicians. It has come to be part of the day's work. But from America we expect different things. The excuses available in the case of the Continentals are quite absent in your country.

"The Worker" scribe unbosoms himself in an article on "The 'Split' in the British Labor Party." As you know the Conservative party and a section of the Liberal party have been touring the country denouncing Socialism, coupling their denunciations with the name of the Labor party. The Labor party numbers 29 in all. Of these fourteen call themselves "Socialists" (some make the announcement in a whisper; others in a slightly louder tone.) The other fifteen are not even nominal socialists and have no desire to be mistaken for such. This Liberal and Conservative attack upon Socialism has naturally affected the different sections of the Labor party in different ways. Mr. Keir Hardie, sentimentalist as he is, has gone throughout the country asserting his own christo-bourgeois conception of Socialism as being the creed of his party. Others of the valiant fourteen, ashamed to turn their coats outright, have offered the same excuse for their Socialist belief that the poor girl made for the appearance of her love-child, viz., that it was "a very little one" and after all not worth talking about. The fifteen non-Socialists have been studiously definite and outspoken and have repudiated all sympathy with Socialism. Mr. Keir Hardie asserts at one meeting that the Labor party is definitely committed to Socialism. A few days later Mr. Shackleton goes out of his way to state that the policy of the Labor party is one of "gradual social reform" and to dissociate himself and the party from any sympathy with "sweeping Socialistic schemes." That may not amount to a split in the eyes of the Editor of the "Worker." In his opinion Socialism may be a mere "extra," a non-essential principle on which members of the same party may differ radically without endangering unity. In that sense there is no split. But he ought to have stated definitely his standpoint, so that readers of his paper might know exactly what his statement amounted to.

By the way the intrigue to unseat Hardie from the chairmanship of the parliamentary group is still in process The name of J. Ramsay Macdonald has been dropped however, and that of Child Labor Shackleton (who was within a vote of being elected representative to the International Socialist Bureau in place of Hyndman at Amsterdam) has been substituted. Shackleton is a much more likely candidate. He is extremely popular in the House of Commons. Hardie, on the other hand, is intensely unpopular. The existence of a separate parliamentary Labor group, even of the kind that it is,, has been due to a great extent to his tactical skill and untiring efforts. The orthodox Liberals are well aware of this and have no love to spare to Hardie in consequence. In the hands of Shackleton the "group" would, for all practical purposes, become merged in the Liberal party. But to return to Monsieur the Editor of the "Worker."

In the course of the article the following statements occur:—"The Labor party has at no time been quite avowedly (ha! ha!) a Socialist body, though the Socialist elements in it have predominated from the start. **Those elements are stronger now than they were at the time of the general elections.** The record of Keir Hardie and other of our comrades (you're welcome to them, Mister Editor) in the Labor party in and out of the House, has STEADILY INCREASED THEIR HOLD ON THE MINDS OF THE WORKING CLASS." Again, "The Labor party is growing more frankly Socialistic AT THE SAME TIME THAT IT IS GATHERING ADDITIONAL STRENGTH IN THE COUNTRY AT LARGE."

As in the case of the Hilquit candidature and the S. P. vote, the "Worker" has come a bad cropper. Twelve days after this article appeared the November municipal elections occurred, and the Labor party, which "has steadily increased its hold on the minds of the working class" and "is gathering additional strength in the country at large," was simply beaten from pillar to post. Eight months after the parliamentary elections, in the very constituencies that had returned "Labor" and "Socialist" M. P.'s, the Labor party was literally exterminated so far as effective influence in civic affairs is concerned. A few examples will prove what I say. Taking up the London divisions we shall start with Woolwich, the constituency which returned Will Crooks to parliament. There the Labor party had a majority in the Town Council, twenty-two members in all. They contested everyone of the thirty-six wards and were successful only in eight of them, thus losing fourteen seats. In Woolwich there were between three and four thousand unemployed workers. Disgusted at the failure of the Liberals and the Laborists to make good their promises to solve the unemployed evil, the bulk of these men are said to have voted Tory.

In the other divisions the same slump took place. Remember too, that the Laborists expected to clear everything before them. They don't contest elections merely to poll a vote. They run to win every time and don't waste money contesting a ward unless their candidate has a reasonable prospect of being elected. The S. D. F. had four members in the various Borough Councils in London. Now they have only one left. I shall, however, in most cases lump Laborists, I. L. P.-ers and S. D. F.-ers together for convenience sake. As a rule they ran together. In Deptford the Laborists put forward 21 candidates. None were successful—a loss of 6 seats. Fulham had 8 candidates, none of whom were elected—a loss of three seats. Islington put forward 20 Labor candidates (7 of them S. D. F.-ers). All were unsuccessful, a loss of three seats. Lambeth had 21 candidates, of whom one only, a sitting member was successful. St. Pancras had 15 Laborists of whom two were successful, a loss of two seats. These are a few of the figures for London. In all the Progressives (the name given to the Liberals in Municipal politics) and the Laborists were wiped out and the Tories ("Municipal Reformers") returned in the proportion of 3 to 1.

The same holds good of the provinces. In one or two small towns and districts recently opened up the Laborists made some trifling gains. In all the big industrial centres, above all, and this is significant, in all the constituencies that returned "Labor" members to parliament, **eight months ago,** they have been very badly beaten. In Blackburn they contested 8 seats, winning none, a loss of two seats. In Burnley they contested 10 and were successful in one seat. In Northampton the S. D. F. contested six seats, gaining none and losing one that they already had. In Leeds the Laborists contested ten seats, and were successful in one.

In Scotland a third of the Councillors retire each year. At Glasgow, the second city of the Empire and an I. L. P. stronghold, only one sitting I. L. P. member had to come forward for reelection. They contested eight other seats, Keir Hardie's brother being one of the candidates. Everyone of them, including the sitting member was defeated. Never in the history of "Labor" politics in Glasgow, has the Labor Party met with such **a debacle.** Here it is to be noticed that the S. L. P. vote rose from 226 to 378—an increase of about 70 per cent. The same is true of our vote in the other constituencies. The S. L. P. poll, small, microscopic in the eyes of "immediate success" men, stood firm or rose, while the Laborists were swept like chaff before the wind. In Camnock Keir Hardie's home, three Labor candidates were unsuccessful. But there is little use piling up more figures. Enough has been said to show the exact value and stability of the vote that returned the Labor party to parliament last February. I have also, I think, proved that the Editor of the "Worker," when he discusses British politics, is as much a "martyr to delirium tremens" as when he writes articles to show his "neutrality" to the I. W. W.

WATCHER.

INDUSTRIALISTS

OF ENGLAND CONGRATULATE I. W. W. ON HOUSECLEANING.

Advocates of Industrial Unionism, the British Propaganda Organization, See Progress Ahead for Fakir-Freed Union.

The following copy of letter sent to W. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer I. W. W., was received by The People from E. J. B. Allen, General Secretary-Treasurer of the English Industrialists:

The Advocates of Industrial Unionism.

Object:—The establishment of an Industrial Union, based on the Class Struggle, aiming at the overthrow of the capitalist system, and the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

General Secretary E. J. B. Allen, 309 North End Road, West Kensington, London, W. November 15, 1906.

To W. E. Trautmann,
Room 310, Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.,
U. S. A.

Dear Comrade:—At the Executive Committee meeting of above, held November 15, I was instructed to send you the following:

"We hereby heartily congratulate the I. W. W. on having got rid of the fakir element that entered its ranks. Further, we believe that now the air is cleared, by the action taken at this last convention, by revolutionists and reactionaries alike, that the I. W. W., as a revolutionary union, will continue to grow. The obituary articles published in such alleged Socialist papers as 'Justice,' the organ of the Social Democratic Federation, and others, only amused us as we have had examples of their lying before. We know that a revolutionary union has got to exist, and if the fakirs by the aid of the capitalist courts capture the name, office, and effects, it only means a change of name of the union, as the revolutionists will still keep organized. We have all along noticed the opposition of the Milwaukee Social Democratic Herald, St. Louis 'Labor,' and the New York 'Worker,' and now the 'Appeal to Reason,' the 'Chicago Socialist,' and the International Socialist Review, now that Simons has ceased to sit on the fence, one and all they support the corruptionists.

"We have a similar thing in Great Britain. The Social Democratic Federation, the Independent Labour Party, the Socialist Party of Great Britain, and all other alleged Socialist bodies and their organs are opposing the industrial union movement here. All the large unions and the fakirs who boss them are doing the same thing. It is a common thing for we industrialists to be told we are in the pay of the capitalist class, to disrupt the Socialist and union movement. To its lasting credit the British Socialist Labor Party has supported the advocates of Industrial Unionism, thrown open the columns of their official organ for the propaganda of industrial unionism, and 'The Socialist' is now well on the way to success. Signs are pointing to a short time ahead, when we shall have established our union, and shall be sending fraternal delegates to your conventions.

"Enclosed is a dollar bill; please send me the different Bulletins you have issued and will issue.

"Yours fraternally, E. J. B. Allen."

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

From the Frontier to the Factory; Its Social and Political Effects.

WRITTEN FOR THE PEOPLE BY JUSTUS EBERT, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(This essay will be published serially in this and subsequent issues.)

(Continued from last week.)

The indorsement of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance did not affect the vote of the Socialist Labor Party unfavorably. It rose in 1896 from 34,869 the year previous, to 36,275. This too despite the terrific middle-class-free-silver-Bryan-plutocratic fight of that memorable year, which swept millions of working class votes into the vortex of reactionary politics. Thus it was that a new party entered the arena of American politics in 1896—a party of labor reflecting the interests of the economic organization of labor—the unions—just as the parties of capital reflect the interests of the economic organizations of capital—the farmer's alliance, the middle class manufacturers' associations, and the trusts.

CHAPTER XII.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Despite the fact that the vote of the Socialist Labor Party climbed steadily upward, resulting in securing the balance of power in New York state, the party underwent another upheaval in 1899. This more profoundly affected the labor and socialist movement than did the disaffection of ten years prior. The issue was primarily the attitude of the party toward trades unions. Other issues, such as the stand of the party on taxation, utopian socialism and reform were also factors, but merely as the outcroppings of the main question. A faction, led and inspired by the "Volkszeitung" Corporation, a German stock company, publishing a German daily newspaper of that name, and for many years the dominant institution in the socialist movement of this country, largely dependent on and consequently controlled by the contributions and advertising patronage of the American Federation of Labor unions, sought to secure absolute supremacy in the party and confine the latter's trade union activities to "boring from within." This practical repudiation of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance caused a vigorous discussion between the "Volkszeitung," and the Socialist Labor Party's official organs, "Vorwaerts" (German, edited by Hugo Vogt) and "The People" (English, edited by Daniel De Leon), on the question primarily involved, together with those arising from it, in which the "Volkszeitung" was worsted. A rump meeting of Section New York, which elected the National Executive Committee of the Party and was, consequently, the strategic seat of battle, followed on July 8, as did an attempted forcible seizure of the Party organs, on July 10, in which blood was shed and the "Volkszeitung" element put to rout. Litigation in court, inaugurated by the "Volkszeitung" element for the possession of the Party organs and names, also resulted in a triumph for the Socialist Labor Party. The sum total of this trades union and allied disputes was a "split"; not the first, nor the last, that the Socialist movement will witness, for these will occur as often as the material interests affected, combined with the changing conditions, demand it The "Volkszeitung" element, subsequent to its triple defeat, held a convention in Rochester, N. Y., and set up a rival Socialist Labor Party. This organization was short-lived, for the "Volkszeitung" element, with an eagerness which left no room for mistake as to its isolation and unfitness, hastened to fasten itself on the Social Democracy of America.

This organization was formed at Chicago, June 1897. It was an outgrowth of the American Railway Union, led by Eugene V. Debs, which, beaten in the Pullman strike by reason of its youthfulness, now embarked on the troubled waters of utopian socialism, as expressed in colonization. The plan was to select a state, like Washington, build colonies, secure economic and political control, and, gradually conquer neighboring states for socialism by the combined power of possession and successful example. In Chicago, on June 7, 1898, in convention assembled, the Social Democracy of America became the Social Democratic Party. Then colonization was abandoned for political action. It was at Indianapolis, Ind., July 1900, that a consolidation was affected between the defeated "Volkszeitung" element and the Social Democratic Party. This consolidation was not affected without considerable friction, each of the consolidated forces seeking to secure control of the new party to the exclusion of the other, resulting in the formation of rival administrative and executive bodies. However, in the following year, in the same month and the same city, the consolidation was effected and the new party stepped forth as the Socialist Party of America.

SOCIALIST PARTY THE ANTITHESIS OF SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Party of America was the antithesis of the Socialist Labor Party, in that, in contrast to the uncompromising socialist economic and political attitude of the latter, it was an opportunistic—a vote-getting—party. It appealed to all the discontented elements in the land, regardless of ultimate tendencies or present political affiliations. This fact is reflected in its "farmers demands"; now discarded; and its "immediate demands" (for government ownership) which are populistic and Hearstistic, and, consequently, reactionary in character; and in its political deals with Democrats, Republicans, Citizens' League men and others, which savor of fusion and corruption, and which are recorded in its controversial and official publications, to which the reader is referred for dispassionate proof. But, worst of all, the Socialist Party is officially a servile supporter of the Gompers anti-socialist Civic Federation trades unionism. While professing a new doctrine along with "boring from within," that of "neutrality," the Socialist Party is decidedly pro-capitalist in its trades unionism. This was shown at the 1904 Chicago convention of the party in the rejection of the Ott resolution, which is as follows:—

"The Socialist Party also wishes to denounce before the workers of this land the treacherous, deceitful work of the conglomeration between several labor leaders, so-called, and the captains of industry, such as the National Civic Federation, and other like institutions, and brand these combinations as instruments of the capitalist class to perpetuate the system of to-day, and to use organized labor as tools for that purpose."

A contrary resolution, that was substituted, was voted instead. The "American Labor Union Journal," commenting on this substitute resolution, declared, *"as it stands the Socialist Party is committed to scab herding."*

It was under the foregoing circumstances, combined with the working class popularity of its presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, and the ultra-conservative attitude of the Democratic Party, which, bereft of its Altgeldism and Bryanism, is hardly distinguishable from plutocratic Republicanism, that the Socialist party polled 97,000 votes in 1900, and over 400,000 in 1904. In the meanwhile the Socialist Labor Party vote was 34,000 in both of these presidential elections.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY EVOLUTING SOCIALIST LABOR PARTYWARD.

But a change is coming over the Socialist party. It is now undergoing the same evolution from chaos and indefiniteness to clearness and class-consciousness as did the Socialist Labor Party, and on the higher plane now demanded by the greater progress of the Socialist movement. Unsparingly criticized and tutored by the Socialist Labor Party, clarified by their own internal conflicts and conditions, the working class element, under the leadership of Eugene V. Debs, is now pushing the trades union question, the magic touchstone of true Socialism, to the front, in a newer phase than that which originally presented itself to the Socialist Labor Party in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The Socialist Labor Party was then primarily concerned with trades unions as bulwarks of capitalism, and combatted them as such. The Socialist party is primarily concerned with trades unions as the framework of future socialist society. Together with the Socialist Labor Party it is called on to organize unions that will be able and ready to take over and administer the means of production and distribution in the interests of the working class—of society—when the time for such action arrives. Such a union will prevent any capitalist attempt to render nugatory the political victories of labor. Such a union accordingly is the economic power that has given force to all the political achievements of past ruling classes, including the capitalist; and, as such, is essentially political in its nature. This is more so the case when it is considered that such unionism will supplant the present form of government based on territorial representation for one of industrial administration based on industrial representation. This unionism is called industrial unionism.

CHAPTER XIII.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

Industrial unionism regards industry in a two-fold light; **first,** as an integralized whole, not as a collection of separate crafts; second, as the high training school to the Socialist Republic, not as a means to the perpetuation of capitalism.

THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Industrial unionism was first espoused by the Western Federation of Miners, formed in 1893, and seceded from the American Federation of Labor in 1897. The Western Federation of Miners is composed of metaliferous miners, and for the past nine years has successfully resisted every attempt to destroy it, both by political and economic means—the American Federation of Labor being prominent in the opposition to it. It secured the passage of the eight-hour constitutional amendment in Colorado, the attempted enforcement of which, by means of strikes, led in 1903-4 to a most dastardly commission of high-handed crime by the state administration, under Governor Peabody, and the Mine Owners' Association, of which Peabody was a member. The mining centres struck by the Federation were placed under martial law without any cause therefore, except to serve as a cloak for the villanies of Peabody and the Mine Owners' Association; and the miners were ruthlessly hunted down, deported, or confined in herds in loathsome bull pens, while their homes and meeting places were invaded and their wives, friends and upholders subjected to every humiliation and degradation; those county officials who failed to do the bidding of Peabody and the Mine Owners' Association being given the alternative of either resigning or, in case of persistent refusal to perform the duties of their office according to oath, to dangle from the ends of nooses, which were exhibited to them for their sole intimidation. Crimes were committed with the intention of fastening them upon the officers of the Western Federation of Miners; but these crimes were traced, through the confessions of detectives employed by the Mine Owners' Association, who were trapped on the witness stand, to the Mine Owners' Association itself.[7]

The Western Federation of Miners did not triumph in its Herculean struggle for the eight-hour day. Peabody was subsequently defeated for re-election; but succeeded in attaining office through the most glaring fraud ever perpetrated in American politics. Despite the hardships to which it was subjected, the Western Federation of Miners grew to great proportions, until to-day, thanks to its principles of industrial unionism, it can stand alone, requiring neither the aid of Gompers nor Mitchell; and is, on that account again being subjected to further persecution, its President, Chas. Moyer, its Secretary, Wm. Haywood, and a very active ex-member of the Executive Board, Geo. Pettibone, being kidnapped in the spring of 1906 from their homes in Colorado to the state of Idaho, on the charge of killing ex-Governor Steunenberg—a charge that is based on the confession of a self-admitted murderer, in the employ of a detective agency operating in the pay of the Mine Owners' Association. This latest outrage has stirred the working class of the nation to such an extent that, what was evidently planned to be a speedy hanging degenerated, on behalf of Gov. Gooding of Idaho, who sought re-election, into a bid for votes; with the prospects of the eventual liberation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

In 1903, the Western Federation of Miners was the leading spirit in forming the American Labor Union composed of itself and unions in the Western industries closely allied with it. In the December, 1904, issue of "The American Labor Union Journal," the purpose of industrial unionism, on the principles of which the American Labor Union was founded, were defined as follows: "The economic organization of the proletariat is the heart and soul of the Socialist movement, of which the political party is simply the public expression at the ballot box. The purpose of industrial unionism is to organize the working class on approximately the same departments of production and distribution as those which will obtain in the Co-operative Commonwealth, so that, if the workers should lose their franchise, they would still possess an economic organization intelligently trained to take over and collectively administer the tools of industry and the sources of wealth for themselves."

This principle is the same as that enunciated by Daniel De Leon, one of the founders of the S. T. & L. A., in his lecture "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," delivered in the spring of 1904. As utilized by the American Labor Union, the principle differs from the underlying principle of the S. T. & L. A., in that it accentuates the economic side of trades unionism, and provides the means whereby the S. T. and L. A. spirit may be realized.

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[7] The reader is referred to Chapter XX, Senate Document 122, [illegible] Congress, 3rd Session. The latter is a report of the Colorado Labor troubles, issued by the Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C.

(To Be Concluded Next Week.)

FLASHLIGHTS OF THE I. W. W. CONVENTION, 1906

[I shall adopt with regard to the recent convention of the I. W. W. tho course I adopted with regard to the Amsterdam Congress two years ago. Rather than write up a continuous report, which would necessarily have to be condensed, I shall publish a series of articles upon several men and things that figured and took place at the convention. These articles, together with the series on the leading amendment' to the constitution adopted by the convention, will convey a clear idea of that memorable gathering. —Daniel De Leon.]

III.

P. R. McDONALD.

McDonald of British Columbia was, together with McMullen, the twin reactionary delegate of the four who constituted the miners' delegation. Tho' twin in purposes, as far as a petrified reactionist can have a purpose, and twin in policy, as far as the rudderless mind of a reactionist can have a policy, McDonald and McMullen were not "as like two peas." McMullen can not be anywhere nine minutes without everybody knowing he is there, and not only knowing of his existence but knowing a good chunk of his domestic affairs, including his being the happy possessor of a grandchild, "altho' none of you would think me so old"; McDonald is bovine and taciturn. McMullen has an old "labor record," upon the strength of which he has since been traveling. During a Northwestern strike, he, being then a locomotive engineer, promptly obeyed orders and left his engine standing. The act was praiseworthy, was, however, in process of time turned by McMullen into a misfortune, at any rate a nuisance to the Labor Movement. He turned it into a reason for ceasing to deserve respect; he turned it into an "investment" for his private purposes. I know many another instance of that sort, among them one of an individual with about $150 of savings who, at a critical moment to a Union, poured the whole amount into the Union's treasury—and has ever after lived in clover upon the Labor Movement on the strength of that "record." These isolated acts of abnegation are, in fact, "investments," investments that, in their way, may vie with any that are made in Wall Street. They partake of the nature of life annuities. McMullen is such a life-annuitant, on the Labor Movement; McDonald has no "record," he must trust to luck to carry him on. It was luck, as I shall presently show, that wafted him as a delegate into the convention. McMullen, as may be judged from what precedes is "clever"; McDonald is dull. Yet let none imagine McDonald is dull through and through. The man is not without the low cunning of his type. He tried it on me the very first day of the convention, and thereby introduced himself.

Some time during the forenoon hours that followed the first clash between the Reactionists and the Revolutionists, and while the Committe on Credentials was at work, McDonald approached me in the area at headquarters, he gave me his name, etc., and drew me into conversation. He wanted a "confidential talk." No lambkin, loaded with wool could be as placidly confiding towards the clipper as he affected to be towards me. No hook ever was baited with a livelier "fiddler" than McDonald as he drew me towards a corner. We sat down on a box, cosily together—two huckleberies on a bush, and the "confidential talk" began. He did the talking; with the oil of confidence shining over his face, he declared: It was a sad thing to see workingmen fall out; Labor could do anything if it pulled together, but these perpetual rumptions spoiled it all; there we were in the convention, quarreling from the very start; why could we not be brothers;—and much more to the same purpose. He drew closer, and became more intimate:. What is it all about? 'Tis the same old thing; (still more confidentially) all a fight for jobs: once a man has a job he wants to keep it forever; "I say it is wrong: officers should not want to be officers always; what say you? I say 'tis wrong; these men should stop quarreling and be brothers." He finally reached the point where, without danger of putting an end to the fun I was having, I could not avoid saying something in turn. As he put the question to me point blank: "Don't you think there is corruption here?" I answered sententiously: "I waste no time upon corruption. Corruption is a result of false principles. The important thing is the principle at bottom of the two factions." He had no use for that sort of language, and obviously he was becoming impatient to get out of me what he came after. "Are there two factions?" queried he. "Yes, a Revolutionary and clean, a Reactionary and corrupt." His eyes snapped. No daughter ever sought confident information as she presses to her mother's bosom as did McDonald as he pressed against me now. He was now on the point of ascertaining what he came, or was sent to find out from me. "I am a stranger among these men—all are strangers to me (sic.)—I don't know one of them (sic.)—who are the corrupt ones?" With unction that sought to match his own I answered: "McDonald, there are things which, if a man needs to be told, the information is wasted." That snapped the line. With the looks of a man who failed to land his fish, McDonald rose and left. He had nothing to report back.

What may be called the "Sims Case" further illustrates the caliber of the man. Sims was not wanted in the convention by the Sherman plotters. He was a contesting delegate. The Sherman plotters raised the point against him that he was not in good standing, and they sought to prove the charge with his card, from which stamps for the immediately preceding seven months were absent. On this ground he was to be kept out. There could be no doubt that Sims was in good standing. He explained that he was frequently on the road as organizer for the I. W. W., and that the secretary of his local did not happen to have the stamps when he was around; he backed up his statements with the testimony of a member in good standing in his local (Milwaukee) who happened to be present, and also with a telegram from that secretary. Morally Sims was entitled to admission. Nevertheless, a man who comes to a contest should be careful to come prepared; Sims should have had an affidavit from his local secrtary; moreover, I did not care to establish the precedent of "telegrams" officiating as "stamps"; so, I voted No on the seating of Sims, and he would have been excluded but for the vote of McDonald. McDonald's vote seated him although McDonald spoke against, and his side wished Sims to be excluded. How McDonald came to vote as he did is typical of the man. My name happened to be the eighth on the roll-call, the names of the miners' delegates came considerably after. I had voted No. As the caller of the roll was approaching the miners' delegation, Mahoney, who noticed that McDonald was engaged in a private conversation, pulled him by the sleeve saying: "Get ready to vote; be sure to vote No." McDonald angrily pulled away saying: "Indeed, I will not; that De Leon has voted No; I'm goint to vote Yes"—and YES it was a few seconds later; he voted Yes in italics, Yes with a slam bang, and Sims was seated.

But the huge joke, or calcium light on McDonald, did not end there. The incident just related was not long in reaching me. When I heard it, I took up my pencil and note book and said to my informant, putting down the figures: "Good! I now have 103 votes in this convention. Whenever I shall want a motion to prevail, or a motion to be lost, all I shall have to do will be to vote the other way. I lose my 5 votes, I gain McDonald's 108—net gain 103 votes!" It seems my words were carried back to McDonald; they disconcerted him. How wholly they threw the man off his hinges soon appeared. An hour or so later, his chum Mahoney being in the chair, and having made one of his absurd and wrong-headed rulings in favor of McCabe, an appeal was taken. On the motion, Shall the chair be sustained? I voted, of course, No. When McDonald's name was called he was utterly at sea. He had heard that I had just said I would vote so as to get 103 votes from him; he thought my negative vote was a trick to make him vote Yes; on the other hand, to vote No and thus to cast his vote on my side went against his grain. He hesitated, and finally decided that of the two evils, to vote on my side was not as bad as to "cross my trick"—and he voted No! ! In the case of Sims, it was McDonald's vote that seated Sims; in the second instance, his vote helped to drown Mahoney's ruling under an overwhelming number of No's. I am informed that that same day Mahoney and McMullen pulled McDonald aside and asked him whether he had gone stark crazy.

In a future "Flashlight" on "The 'S. L. P.' and Other Howls" I shall have occasion to return to McDonald. Enough has been said here to photograph the man. The picture suggests the question, Does the circumstance that the miners' delegation was equally divided between two intelligent and honorable men, Albert Ryan and Vincent St. John, and between two others of opposite stamp, McDonald and McMullen, indicate and serve as a gauge of the relative numerical strength of the two elements among the membership of the Western Federation of Miners? I think not. McDonald's election was a case of "cart-head luck." My proof of this fact may serve as a warning that the time for "fooling" is at end in the Labor Movement. The delegation was elected at this year's convention of the miners. McDonald's nomination was taken as a joke. Such is the poor estimation the man is held in by the membership of his own district, that, from all the British Columbia delegates he received only 2 votes—one of these 2 being HIS OWN; and such was the hugeness of the joke McDonald's nomination was taken to be that Albert Ryan gave his votes to him, "for fun." nobody expected he would be elected—and all this notwithstanding, McDonald was elected only by the skin of his teeth; by only ½ a vote majority. It is not likely that Ryan will indulge in any more such "funs."

NO PRESS, NO MOVEMENT

NO MOVEMENT, NO HOPE FOR WORKING CLASS EMANCIPATION—THAT'S THE SLOGAN THAT TELLS.

For the week ending December 1st we received 180 subs to the Weekly People and 32 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 218, an increase of 15 over the previous week.

Those sending five or more subs were: D. A. Loucks, Santa Cruz, Cal., 18; O. Georger, San Antonio, Tex., 8; A. J. Corker, Los Angeles, Cal., 7; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 7; J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind., 6; W. I. Marshall, Pittsburg, Pa., 6; K. Georgewitch, Schenectady, N. Y., 6; J. Farrell, Lowell., Mass., 5; F. G. Hoffman, Quincy, Ill., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: New Orleans, La., $8; New Bedford, Mass., $3.

In answer to our call for greater propaganda activity by circulating the Party Press, Section Schenectady advises that at their last meeting the members pledged themselves to get to work on the Xmas present plan. They say "No press, no movement, no movement, no hope for working class emancipation." From New Orleans comes an encouraging report of what is being done for the Weewly People, and we may state that much is being done there. A subscriber in Philadelphia writes "I am now seeing the drift of things and am convinced that the S. L. P. is the party for me—a workingman." Bring intelligent workingmen into contact with the Weekly People and it will do the rest.

Many letters give a hint of the prosperity that is enjoyed by the working class. An Ohio reader is only able to scrape up 16 cents toward his sub having been out of work, and when he did get a job, was mulcted out of his wages. A Colorado farmer is in practically the same fix, his growing crops mortgaged he finds the price of a subscription hard to raise.

What does your Section do in the way of agitation in the winter season? If you do not feel strong enough to hold a series of lectures you might be able to have two or three during the season. Say that you are not able to hold any lectures you can hold a sort of a class, or discussion meetings to which you could invite your friends. The idea is to get in touch and keep in touch with the people, and thus extend the circle of Weekly People and Labor News readers. Keep the movement before the people.

But, one thing at a time, as the saying is: Let us by working altogether see what we can do for the Weekly People list on the Xmas sub present plan. Try it. You won't find it such a terrible task to get one dollar's worth of subs. Let us make this plan a record breaking success.

Labor News had some good orders considering the season. Portland, Ore., $9.90; Vancouver, B. C., $5.38; San Francisco, $15.50; Delta, Col., $3; Denver, Col., $2; Newport, Ky., $2.20; Superior, Wis., $1; North Topeka, Kans., $1; Rochester, N. Y., $1; Chicago, $1.48; Sydney, Australia, $1.82; Cincinnati, $3.55; Thanksgiving Festival, $22.30; at Swedish Fair, $6.30.

We have quite a large list of names and addresses to which we send catalogues and other printed matter, we want more of these names; send in names of sympathizers, of S. P. men, and of intelligent workingmen in general, to whom we can send our printed matter.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY TRAUTMANN

TO THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, SEPT 17, 1906.

(Continued.)

Were it possible to have such rules adopted that all membership books be made out in either the offices of the departments and general office respectively, then it should devolve on this convention to decide that only one charter for wage earners in any given industry or industrial plant be granted in a given locality, and, through that central local agency, the branching out according to the requirements of the industry should be arranged, so to organize rapidly responding and coherent connections between the various branches of an industry, all parts of one central industrial Union.

Likewise, should every industrial union be represented in the Industrial, or District Councils, wherever organized, and, as it should be made mandatory on the workers to take an active part in the administration of affairs concerning their interests, and the agencies for the protection of those interests, so should it also be made obligatory on every union to be represented in Industrial City or District Councils, so that in cases of emergency all orders emanating from the General Office, or arising from development in local conditions, can be executed with the dispatch and complete discipline necessary in a working class movement. The matter of Industrial Councils and the creation of universal laws governing the duties and rights of such councils should have the attention of this convention, so that the working class will receive the benefit of the combined intelligence of the delegates here assembled.

Reduction of Dues.

As soon as the Industrial Workers of the World raised the banner of revolt against the existing institutions supporting the capitalist class, including the unions controlled by capitalist interests, the forces of opposition immediately realized the danger and prepared immediately to thwart the efforts of organizing the workers on the right lines. The proletarians of this county grasping with outstretched hands for the opportunity to organize for concerted action, found themselves immediately surrounded by all those who serve the masters as pliant tools. The cobwebs of ignorance once brushed away from their brain and eyes, made many of them feel that their place was no longer in institutions organized for the perpetuation of the system of to-day. Many began to organize and become members of the Industrial Workers of the World. The unions of this organization commenced to grow, interest became so manifest, that these enthusiasts predicted the downfall of the old by sudden collapse, and the construction of the new by leaps and bounds, but they did not reckon with the forces combined against them. Seven international unions, connected with the American Federation of Labor, immediately threw the ban of condemnation against all those who were beginning to assert their manhood, by voluntarily joining the Industrial Workers of the World, even though they were forced by the power of the capitalist combinations to remain members of those unions still attached to the American Federation of Labor. But the question of being compelled to pay dues to the old organization became also an obstacle against joining the I. W. W. In many places arrangements were made to allow those, who were compelled to pay tax to the old organizations, to have a reduction payable to the general headquarters, usually amounting to ten cents per month per member; these ten cents to be used for propaganda purposes and to spread the light, and organize those who had not yet seen the difference between antiquated craft unionism and a progressive union movement. The results of these arrangements were such, that hundreds of workers commenced to support financially the Industrial Workers of the World, thinking by continuing the propaganda among those disinterested, that it might be possible to have large bodies of workers in the various industries break away from the old moorings and start to participate in the constructive work planned and carried on by the Industrial Workers of the World.

Since the danger became so imminent with the arousing of the workers everywhere, and fearing the disintegration of the large combinations, controlled only by the enormous combinations wielded by the mutual co-operation between capital and labor, the leaders of these international unions, notably the International Association of Machinists, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the United Cloth Cap and Hat Makers, the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers, and others, decreed that the mere joining of the Industrial Workers of the World would deprive any man or woman from the right of working in industries controlled by these combinations. Many had dared to defy the edicts of these labor lieutenants. Many others, compelled by the consideration of their material interest, had to submit to the mandates of these czars in a so-called trades-union movement.

Those defiant ones should be permitted to carry on the propaganda among their fellow men, and this can only be done by making such arrangements, that the burden of paying taxes to two organizations be somewhat relaxed, and that those, who are compelled to be members of the American Federation of Labor desirous of sharing in the work of the Industrial Workers of the World, be allowed a remittance of a portion of the dues as provided for in the constitution.

The Collective Will of the Membership.

"All powers should rest in the collective membership." With this proclamation standing before the toilers of America, as a part of that historic manifesto, this convention should, to be true to those who make up the organization, again reaffirm that the supreme authority in the affairs of the I. W. W. should be the collective will of an educated and enlightened membership.

Errors may be made by that collectivity,—they will be righted by the same, who are responsible and will blame themselves for the errors made; mistakes may occur, throwing the entire organization into convulsions, but all that is preferable to the domination of a few over the destinies of a large body of workers. When their collective expression directs the affairs of the organization, the members of our class will learn to be self-reliant, they will drill and train themselves to avoid mistakes, and prevent repetition of same; they will become ready for the enormous task before them and the danger of stampedes and disintegration will disappear, and also the nonsensical subterfuge for the continuation of a brutal system cannot be advanced "that the people is not ready for a complete and unrestricted economic freedom."

Therefore, no act of this convention should become law before approved after an intelligent explanation, by the members, comprising the organization; no officers, nor organizer, nor a trusted part of the administration, should serve, except by carrying out the mandates of those whom he serves, whether on the general administration or in the performance of duties in a locality. Thus, the membership should have cognizance of all transactions within the organization, and all affairs in connection with administering the same, and all channels for the expression of thought and criticism be free and unobstructed.

Men, and women, whose life's work is devoted to the geatest cause since the dawn of time, when fearlessly serving the class that alone holds the framework of society together, will not fear the honest criticism of the proletarians howsoever poor in language it may be.

In contrast with the generally accepted views is perhaps the idea to consider all officers of any labor organization the servants of the whole, especially when they are paid for services rendered. Not servants, though, in the sense as applied by the capitalist masters in their relation to an exploited wage slave, but as equals, guided in their actions and deliberations by an intelligent working class.

The supreme duty of this convention should be to insert into the governing rules for this organization such provisions, by means of which the quoted paragraph of the Industrial Union manifesto will find its expression and execution in fact.

The Industrial Workers and the Farmers.

One of the burning questions that should have the attention of this convention appertains to the relations between the workers engaged in production of commodities in factories, mines and mills, and those engaged in the cultivation of land, and the work incident to the raising of farm products.

Complicated as this question appears to be judging from the divergent views held by the many correspondents with headquarters of the I. W. W., there should be only one consideration in the forming of a judgment and the adoption of rules for the direction of the next officers and organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

My worthy Sir, think better of the sword!
A sword, for freedom swung on high, that, Sir,
The WORD INCARNATE is of which you preach;
It is the GOD born of REALITY.
Christianity was by the SWORD extended—
The SWORD was the baptismal waters that
The Charles, we still with wonder name the Great,
Baptized Germania with; the SWORD smote down
Old heathendom; the SWORD the Savior's tomb
Redeemed! And further back, it was the SWORD
That Tarquin drove from Rome, the SWORD that back
From Hellas Xerxes whipped, and for our Arts
And Sciences plowed the ground. It was the SWORD
That David, Samson, Gideon labored with.
Thus long ago, as well as since, the SWORD
Achieved the glories told by history,
And all that's great, as yet to be achieved,
Owes in the end its triumph to the SWORD!

LASSALLE.
In Franz von Sickingen.

FORCES THAT MAKE FOR PROGRESS.

The dust of the late election being now laid, an inventory of its practical results may be taken—first as to the significance, merits and effect of what may be broadly called the Hearst Movement.

The Hearst Movement is a Movement that makes for progress. It does not follow that the Socialist Labor Party should disband, lest it interfere with the effectiveness of the Hearst Movement. On the contrary. The fruit that the Hearst Movement will shake from the social tree would be lost but for the existence of the S. L. P. That fruit the S. L. P. can not shake off the tree, the Hearst Movement can; that fruit the Hearst Movement can not utilize, the S. L. P. can. What fruit is that? Freedom from superstitious reverence for the Capitalist rulers.

Economic needs are iconoclasts. They throw down ruthlessly the idols raised by previous economic needs. That is true; but this other is true also: Habits of thought, especially inherited ones, are themselves a force; it is a force that retards perception; it is a force that enables belief to survive facts. Hollow as the shell is of reverence for the capitalist ruler, the shell is able to hold together, and be a point of departure for concrete action. That shell must be smashed. While the S. L. P. fulfills the mission of drilling the revolution, the Hearst Movement is smashing the shell, and thereby disarming, or laming opposition.

The "abuses of the Crown" can not be exposed without the crownship itself being undermined. Crusades against the "abuses of the Crown" must end in the downfall of the Crown. Moreover, open Crusades against the Crown would be resisted by all the pillars of the Crown, whereas Crusades against its "abuses," can be and are undertaken by its pillars themselves—to its final inevitable undoing. It is so with the Crusade of the Hearst Movement against the "abuses of capitalism." Every shot—and they are numerous, telling and unerring—that the Hearst Movement fires at the "abuses" makes Capitalism itself reel. The shots fired from that camp go home, as straight as the acts of spies. Those shots are not constructively destructive as the shots fired from the Socialist camp, but they strike where Socialist shots could not—they are blows under the belt.

The Hearst Movement is accordingly, a Movement that makes for progress. It is, however of that sort of beneficial Movements whose victory rings the knell of their own doom. As a "nobility" can not continue to exist in power after the Crown, whose "abuses" they have assailed has gone down, neither can the Hearst stamp of capitalists, or their Movement, survive that which their assaults have overthrown.

The Hearst Movement is fruitful, but its fruit can be gathered only by a bona fide political party of Labor.

THE ULCER UNCOVERED.

Readers of The People will remember that, since the convention of the I. W. W., frequent and pointed allusions were made in these columns to a plot that had been gone into by pure and simple political Socialist party men and officials to knock the bottom out of the I. W. W. in favor of the A. F. or L., or of craft Unionism, that the plot was to be carried out at the convention, and that the historic significance of that memorable gathering lay in that the plot was dashed against the revolutionary rock that blocked its way, and in the circumstance that the ripeness of the times made such a happy issue possible. These allusions were made as late as last week in the Open Letter to Chas. H. Moyer, and in the flashlight on Sherman the detailed facts were promised. As the organ of a self-respecting body of men, who serve a great Cause, The People never states a fact that it can not prove, never makes a promise that it can not keep. The promise is kept, the fact is now proven. On the first page of this issue, under the headline "X-Ray and Flashlight Combined" an affidavit is reproduced from the papers against Sherman in the case now pending in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill. It is a historic document.

The ulcer is uncovered.

The most casual observer must have been struck by certain manifestations since the I. W. W. convention.

One of these manifestations was the thick clouds of dust which the upholders of Sherman threw up—the Bergers and the O'Neills, the Kirwans and the Volkszeitung publications, the Shermans and the Simonses. Men who aim at correct judgment, seek to clarify the atmosphere; only men who have nothing good, but only evil to conceal seek to darken council. The Shermanites have done nothing but darken council by filling the air with falsehoods and personal vituperations. What is it that they sought to conceal? To measure the ulcer thus sought to be hidden by the thick clouds of dust raised for the purpose, the ulcer must have been passing putrid. So it is. Lillian Forberg uncovers it, them.

The cry of "The Constitution!" was a cry raised by individuals who had directly and expressly conspired to overthrow the I. W. W. constitution. That constitution provided for an INDUSTRIAL as against a CRAFT Union system; the conspirators plotted to turn the constitution from the INDUSTRIAL back into CRAFTISM, in other words, into a body differing not from the Gompers body, and which could thus easily merge with it—with Sherman, perhaps, as the President, and the throwing of Gompers overboard as the fee for the treasonable act?

The cry "The S. L. P. tries to run the I. W. W.!" was a cry raised by S. P. men who themselves directly and expressly conspired to degrade the I. W. W. from its mission and lofty position. The I. W. W. was planted upon the Marxian principle that only the class-conscious Union can reflect the true political party of Labor. Thoroughly imbued with this principle, the idea of "running" the I. W. W. was the last possible to cross the S. L. P. mind. Its efforts could be and were and are directed only towards contributing to render the I. W. W. as powerful as possible in order that as soon as possible that true political party of Labor should spring up and pioneer the emancipation of the Working Class. Imbued with exactly the opposite idea, the Bergers, foes of the I. W. W. from its start, sought to lower the I. W. W. and adjust it to the political standard of their pure and simple political party. THEY sought to "run" it—to its destruction, and it was that identical S. P. bunch of the Shermans, O'Neills and Kirwans who plotted with Berger, of all men, and it was the Milwaukee Berger, who traveled all the way to Denver, to superintend the plot in his party's name!

The ulcer is uncovered.

It now is clear whence the confident S. P. predictions that the convention would bounce "the revolutionists"; clear also it is now what that "bouncing" meant.

It now is clear whence the cordial and intimate relations between Sherman and the Volkszeitung, so intimate as to have Sherman pick out the egregious nincompoop of a New York Volkszeitunger Hannemann for his General Recording Secretary-Treasurer.

It now is clear what it was that the S. P. national Secretary Barnes expected to see "drop," and prowled around the convention in the expectancy of seeing, and clear also is the reason why his jaws dropped when what "dropped" was his allies within the convention.

Nothing happens by accident. It is no accident that the S. P. man, chosen to bring the heads of the conspirators together, was, not some S. P. man who with whatever evil design it might have been, had joined the I. W. W., but that it was Berger, a habitual delegate at Gompers's A. F. of L. conventions, one who systematically and openly fought the I. W. W. And, as if to illumine the essence of the plot, as if to let the X-Rays deep into what lies at bottom of pure and simple political Socialism, the S. P. man who crystallized the plot was the same Berger who, of all anti-I. W. W. S. P.'s, so well typified the politician nature of his party that he alone of them all recommended during this year's spring election in his city of Milwaukee that "judgment be suspended" (!!!!!) upon the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone affair. At that early date, when it was important that the Gooding-McDonald murderous conspiracy be speedily and loudly exposed, HE was willing to sacrifice these lives to ballots! It was the hand of this man, who, as far as his intentions were concerned, was practically bespattered with drops of blood, that Haywood's substitute Kirwan grasped, and that O'Neill, the Editor of the organ of the organization of the imprisoned men, shook gladly.

The ulcer is fully uncovered—its turpitude along with its stupidity, both of which are underscored by the emphatic manner in which the convention dashed them.

MISS MOROSINI'S ECONOMICS.

Interrogated by one of the papers upon her luxurious attire at the horse-show, Miss Morosini, the wealthy banker's daughter of that name, is reported to have said that her luxury was not extravagance but charity, that by ordering such costly apparel she gave work to the poor, set money in circulation, and, accordingly, was a benefactress. The economics underlying these views have a stale smell. The smell can be traced back to early feudalism.

Under feudalism the lord had power of life and death over his serf. The wanton killing of a serf was nothing uncommon. It happened occasionally that what we may call a Miss Morosini lord regretted an act of manslaughter committed in a passion, and then he, voluntarily and out of the magnanimity of his soul, PAID for it. He would bestow a little sum of money upon the relatives. The act he considered large and generous, himself a charitably disposed man, a benefactor in that he SET MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

The modern Miss Morosini and the old time Miss Morosini feudal lord proceed from identical premises, do the same acts, and bring about the same results.

The common premises of the two is to look upon themselves and the powers they have as identical. As each is born with legs and lungs, so they imagine the wealth they hold to be part and parcel of themselves. It never occurs to them that the "charity" they bestow upon others is the result of a social system not inherent in them; it never occurs to them that such "charity" has for its ground-work the deep inhumanity of a social system whereby the serf and the pauper are furnished to them; it never occurs to them that their "charity" is a paltry restitution from a gigantic plunder. Of course they "set money in circulation"; but it never occurs to them that if the little stream of "circulation" that they allow to flow fitfully from their vast reservoirs is a good thing, a steady and strong stream of circulation would be still better; consequently, that but for their practical capture and private use of the reservoir, the "circulation" would be perpetual and ample. In short, it never occurs to them that their "charity" MUST be preceded by "Inhumanity." Without previous Inhumanity there would be no need for such Charity. Without feudal serfdom or capitalist wage slavery, money, or be it wealth, would be in free circulation.

The Miss Morosini economics are stale, not in science only, but also in religion. They are the economics that are grounded in idolatry, and that the crudest of all idolatries—self idolatry.

MADAME FREE-TRADE.

Protection can not be spoken wholly free of the demagogic taint. With protection, however, the taint is no stronger than with monarchy, or any other oppressors' scheme. They all pose as benefactors, in some way. Otherwise with with Free Trade. This devil's scheme, to perpetuate wage slavery and produce profits at the expense of other capitalists under the guise of defending Labor, makes a special business of demagogery. It poses as a revolutionist; it swaggers and clatters its sword as a perambulating lump of abnegation, whose sole purpose is to "remove tyranny." Nevertheless, of all capitalist revolutionists Madame Free Trade must be admitted to be the most considerate, deferential, and self-suppressive. Even the most intolerant and vicious protectionist, whose nerves are set twitching at anything that smacks of "alteration," and who, accordingly, loses patience with the free trader, must acknowledge that, of all capitalist disturbers of capitalitst repose, none is so easy to quiet as Madame Free Trade.

Periodically, AFTER elections, Madame Free Trade steps forward with a large supply of revolutionary phrases —"special privileges," "plunderers of the people," "corrupters of legislatures," "insatiable cormorants," etc., etc. These phrases are hurled at Protection, and proof is adduced, statistically and by yard-measure, that the country is going to the dogs, and will land there unless the tariff is lowered. The protectionists sneer, but feel uncomfortable. However absurd any capitalist reform plan be, whether of railroad rates or of the tariff, these reform propositions tell some truths that "do no good" to be aired. So with tariff reform. Differently, however, from all other capitalist reforms, which insist to be heard and aired and even to be voted on, Madame Free Trade reform is considerate. The moment these other reforms take the bit in their mouths, Madame Free Trade packs up her stage outfit, and declares that "the putting down of these doctrines so subversive to law and order" must first be attended to; and she suppresses herself.

It thus happens that for the last ten years the public has been treated to Madame Free Trade's tirades between acts, but the moment a campaign started, and some "disturber of law and order" had "first to be put down," the old girl regularly took to the woods. She did so during the last campaign. The campaign being over, she is now poking her nose again into the open.

It is no wonder that Protectionists have silent but unmitigated contempt for Madame Free Trade. In point of "revolution" the Madame is a charlatan. Protection is the bold highway robber, Free Trade a would-be sneak-thief.

STEPS—BUT WHITHER!

The Milwaukee Social Democratic, or Socialist party councilman Buech, a saloon keeper by profession, introduced in his City Council a resolution for drafting a bill making the mere passage of a worthless check a felony.

Mr. Buech has not lived in vain, nor in vain have been the successful efforts of his party to place him in office. The gentleman and his party have given a pithy answer to the question, Whither do the "steps" lead of Reform under the cloak of Socialism?

The aim and object of Socialism is to abolish the system of wage-slavery. Wage-slavery is that social system under which the land on which, and the machinery with which to work are the private property of a small, the Capitalist Class. The land is no man's product; it is a gift of Nature; it is "natural opportunity." Machinery is the product of Labor; machinery represents the accumulated wages that Labor earned but the capitalist class appropriated; machinery is to-day an essential factor in production; it is "social opportunity." Thus, both the "natural opportunities" and the "social opportunities" are, under wage-slavery, withheld from the Working Class by a system of theft, legalized by capitalism, but theft nevertheless, as a consequence of which an ever larger portion of the population, the swelling Working Class, are condemned to yield to the Capitalist Class the bulk of their own product before they can exercise their labor function and earn a living. Leaving aside the disastrous results to the Nation of such a social system, the worker pines in misery and is sunk into abjectedness. Socialism demands the overthrow of the wrongful system of wage-slavery by the collective ownership of the natural and the social opportunities of the land, to the end that he who works shall be guaranteed the enjoyment of his full social share: to the end that such guarantee may promote individual initiative, thrift and self-respect, instead of the worker's individuality being stamped out by a system that leaves him in dependence, however he may exert himself, and leads him to an early grave through exhaustion. Socialism, accordingly, spells Revolution. It spells the overthrow of the Capitalist Class.

The Reform-Socialist, or "Immediate-Demander," or "One Step-at-a Timer," as the crew is variously called, do not deny any of the above propositions, or all of them in lump. On the contrary they admit them. They tire not to say that they "never will lose sight of the aim," in the meantime, however, it is Socialist Labor Party "impossibilism" to do otherwise than to aim for "one thing at a time."

Marx long ago characterized these gentry when he remarked that their aim was to make the capitalist feel more comfortable than he now is. The history of capitalist Christianity has illumined the spirit of the same gentry by exposing them as "never losing sight of the moral aim" of Christianity, but proceeding upon the "possibilist" lines of in the meantime outraging every principle of the morality that Christianity preaches. Mr. Buech and his Milwaukee so-called Socialist party prove both features with an up-to-date illustration.

There is not a factory in Milwaukee whose capitalist owner does not violate the factory laws, such as they are, on account of which workingmen and women are mutilated. There is not a capitalist concern of that city but is rotten-ripe for overhauling on charges of defying the law against Labor. The average earnings of the Working Class in that city, in the manufacturing and mechanical industries alone, have dropped since 1890, when they were $430 per workingman, to $425—without counting the increased cost of living. All this notwithstanding, the step-at-a-time taken by the Socialist party, or Social Democratic Buech is, not to demand the drafting of bills that may check the evils that capitalism works upon the Working Class, but to demand the drafting of bills that may protect small capitalists, saloon-keepers, for instance, from the evil effects of capitalism among them—the passing of worthless checks among themselves.

Two months ago The Independent pnublished with a great flourish of trumpets an article on "Socialism" by the novelist H. G. Wells, in the course of which he pronounced the "relationship of capital or the employer to the employed," as the "rustling of the hem" of the organized Socialist Movement. The essence of Socialism is but a minor point with the Reform-Socialist No wonder the apostle of this travesty on the Labor Movement, Mr. Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, was the laughing stock even of the A. F. of L. convention. The "possibilist" Socialist does make "steps"—but whither? Straight to the swamp of bourgeois reform. "Reform Socialism" ignores the Working Class, except as voting cattle. "Reform Socialism," with its law projects about "worthless checks" to keep middle class men from defrauding one another, is a fraud upon the workingman.

Mrs. Forberg's affidavit, uncovering the fact that Sherman agreed with Berger, at a conference with O'Neill and Kirwan, to overthrow the I. W. W., is a torch by which to judge the judgment both of those who concluded Sherman could not be left a minute longer in office, and of those who think he should have been left there until the membership voted on his removal. Sherman as a "hold over" President would have been ideal to Berger.

Two more American heiresses. Theodora Shonts, daughter of T. P. Shonts the millionaire Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, and Madeline Ives Goddard, daughter of the millionaire owner of cotton manufacturing mills, Col. Robert H. I. Goddard,—are about to become, the one Marchioness Rene d'Antigue, the other Duchess Chaulnes et Picaquigny. Such instances of prosperity in America—it takes no little wealth to support Marchionesses and Duchesses—blot out any such little instances of poverty as are indicated by the discovery that Bridget Carey of Philadelphia poisoned her two little children for the sake of the little insurance.

Introductorily to his address in Chicago on November 27 on the Race Question, Senator Tillman said he was better qualified than any other man in the country to discuss the subject. Considering that the Senator repeatedly lost his temper, called out: "Shut your mouth!" to a man who asked a question, and wound up by declaring that "God Almighty made the Caucasian of better clay than the Negro," the conclusion is safe that the Senator is among the least qualified men to handle the topic.

The negro will have to learn that his case is but a subdivision of the Labor Question case. The whole working class is nothing but food for capitalist cannon. The negro, as part of the working class, is treated as such food. Companies innumerable of white soldiers have done wrongs such as did the negro companies in Brownsville. The white companies never were disbanded dishonorably, the innocent along with the guilty. Just now Roosevelt, seeking to boom his third term, needs Southern support. The negro companies become timely food for the cannon of Roosevelt's boom, and consequently Roosevelt perpetrates the outrage of disbanding whole negro companies, the innocent along with the guilty. That's all there is of it.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

A STIRRING APPEAL

To the Socialist Party, From a New Orleans Member.

New Orleans, La., November 23.

Comrades of the Socialist Party:—

At our regular business meeting held on the 5th of September, 1906, Local New Orleans proposed the following resolutions for national referendum:

"Be it resolved, That the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is hereby instructed to call upon the locals for nominations to, and to provide for and conduct an election, by the entire membership of the party, of a committee of twenty-five members;

"And be it further resolved, that the National Executive Committee invite the Socialist Labor party, through its National Executive Committee, to elect an equal number of conferees, and arrange with the said National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor party for a joint conference;

"And be it further resolved, That said joint conference shall be known as the 'Socialist Unity Conference'; and that the duty of said conference shall be to devise ways and means to unite the two socialist parties, its findings to be submitted to a general vote of the membership of the parties for aproval or disapproval."

To get same before our membership for seconds our Local requested the "People" and the "Appeal" to publish the resolutions, and I, later on, made a personal request to comrade Warren to the same effect. The "People" complied with our request, the "Appeal" refused it.

Further, we also instructed our Local secretary to ask National Secretary Barnes for a list of Local secretaries and their addresses,—that we might place our resolutions before you and ask for seconds—but this list was refused on the ground that the National Committee had passed a resolution prohibiting such information being given. Now, comrades, if our National Office will not furnish us with addresses of Locals and our (?) principal paper will not publish our resolutions, how are we ever to arrive at a sane agreement, how are we ever to arrive at solidarity on any question whatsoever?

Is not the action of the "Appeal" and of our National Committee gag rule in its very worst form? For, by what right does our National Committee presume to pass a resolution which virtually prohibits our communicating with each other? And by what right does a paper, built up by our efforts, denouncing the capitalist press for refusing space to Socialist articles, dare to close its columns to discussion within our ranks? Is there any shadow of democracy in an organization that bows down and submits to such rules and methods?

What avails it that we curse boss Gompers, boss Hearst, boss Cleveland, boss Roosevelt, if we in turn allow ourselves to be ordered about by boss Berger and boss Wayland? And we are bossed. Young as we are the machinery for ruling us is nearly perfect and the driving wheel of that machinery is our privately owned press.

Our National Committee gags us; our great editors tell us what we want and don't want—if they want a convention they boom it; if they don't they cry it down, as the "Appeal" did in regard to the one last proposed. If we don't like their antics, they tell us to go to thunder; that we are unable to appreciate the transcendent genius that has come down out of the clouds to serve us; that we are "r-r-r-r-e-v-o-l-u-t-i-o-n-i-s-t-s", "De Leonites," "dreamers," "impossibilists," "fanatics," and of the choice capitalistic echo-epithets. The great leaders, and I dispute not their greatness, seem to think that the chief and only reason for the existence of a rank and file is to cough up oil and subscriptions for the machine—to run salaries and thermometers up, Socialism and our pocket-books down.

Not satisfied with beclouding Marxian principles on the political field "our leaders" are now busy seeking to becloud them on the industrial, as, witness, in its issue of October 6th, number 566, **the "Appeal's"** garbled account of the **I. W. W.** Convention, beginning thus: "De Leon dominates. S. L. P. leader captures I. W. W. Convention and rules with iron hand." And ending thus: "Down with De Leonism; up with Socialism!" Among those "captured" and "ruled with iron hand" by De Leon were comrades Fred W. Heslewood and Vincent St. John; and this, despite the fact, taken from the "Appeal's" own columns, that Vincent St. John is a man far above the average in intelliegence, integrity, courage and will power. Knowing their records as we do, it is impossible to believe that comrades Heslewood and St. John were puppets in the hand of De Leon or any other man; and it is, therefore, impossible to believe the "Appeal's" account—it either testified untruly for

(Continued on page six.)

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—I saw you reading the Socialist Labor Party's platform. I'm glad of it. Are you going to join?

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't yet know. There are a number of things I don't understand.

U. S.—Which one, for instance?

B. J.—How they're going to do it.

For instance: Here are the Vanderbilts and others owning the railroads; there are the Goulds owning the telegraphs. I understand that Socialists want all these things, including the mines, the factories——

U. S.—The whole machinery or production, transportation and distribution.

B. J.—But all these things are now owned by private individuals. How are these to be taken from them? Are these people going to be bought off? If so, where are you going to get the money from? Or—

U. S.—Bought off! Was King Ge "bought off?" Did the Colonists money to pay him? My recollect. the transaction is, that, when " ve were raised," they were raised to to down King George, not to buy him

M. J.—Why, then, Socialists mean confiscate all these things! ? !

U. S.—Did the Revolutionary Fathe "confiscate" the colonies?

B. J. puckers up his lips.

U. S.—They belonged to King George?

B. J.—They did.

U. S.—If the simple act of taking away a thing from one who "owns" it is "confiscation," then surely these Colonies were "confiscated."

B. J.—I don't like the word "confiscation."

U. S.—But wasn't it confiscation all the same?

B. J. makes a wry face.

U. S.—Let me come to your aid. It wasn't confiscation.

B. J I'm glad you say so!

U. S.—You evidently feel that the taking away of the Colonies from King George has all the outward marks of confiscation, and yet you feel a strong aversion to giving that name to the action of our Revolutionary Fathers. There is a conflict in your mind. The reason is that you are not clear upon an important legal-historical and sociologic fact.

B. J.—Which?

U. S.—The term "confiscation" implies the recognition of some law. If the property taken is owned by a law that is recognized, then the act is confiscation; if the law on which the ownership is based is denied, then there is no confiscation. Now, then, under no sun that ever shone, have peoples ever folded their arms and died "by law." Just as soon as a people realize that a certain systen of law stands between them and th lives that law goes. Catch on?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Now, then, the propertyship these Colonies in King George grounded on certain laws; our Re tionary Fathers long felt the shoes pi ing; they did not know where the fau lay, and groped about, bowing to the law. Finally they became conscious o the fact that the trouble lay in the social system. Just as soon as they saw that they kicked the law overboard—

B. J.—Bully for them.

U. S.—And took possession of the country. Their depriving King George of what he had was not "confiscation" because the Revolution overthrew the law on which his "property rights" rested, and established another system of laws that vested property in them—

B. J.—And high time it was, too,

U. S.—So with regard to the onwnership of these mines, railroads, factories, in short, of the nation's machinery of production. The proprietary rights of the present owners, the capitalist class are grounded on a certain system of laws. So long as people bow to then they will consider the taking of tha property to be confiscation. But ou people feel pinched and are going down As our Revolutionary Fathers did year ago for quite a while, so do our peop now grope about bowing to those la But they will pretty soon discover t these laws stand between themsel and their lives. Soon as they make t discovery, the law will be overthro and, with that, the proprietary rig of the capitalist class.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

M. P. HAGGERTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please give me space to say a few words about M. P .Haggerty of Butte, Montana, one of the nominees for assistant-secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W:.

1st, Haggerty has spent more than half of his life for and with the working class.

2nd, There is no man in the Northwest who does as much for the working class as he does, spending his money freely to educate the working class all over the West to their rights, duties and interests.

I knew Haggerty for two years in Butte, Montana. If he is elected he will be our man, staying with us until we win the fight for freedom through the revolution.

Geo Franklin.

Spokane, Wash., November 17.

O'NEIL CATCHES A TARTAR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed is a letter from Editor O'Neill in reply to a letter written him by Brother Surges of this local, also our answer to O'Neill's letter. We have sent one copy of our answer to O'Neill with request that it be published in the Miners' Magazine. We are sending these communications to the Daily and Weekly People with request that they be published. We regret that we have not a copy of Brother Surge's letter to O'Neill we would have liked to have it published with the rest.

Yours for the revolution,

Committee (James Cash.
(R. O. Ottow.
(F. W. Kleese.

34 Cordova street, W., Vancouver, B. C., November 19, 1906.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 9, 1906.

Mr. Bert Surges,
Vancouver, B. C.,
Dear Sir and Brother,

Your letter of Nov. 4th, at hand and contents noted. You will find enclosed bill for magazines which have been sent to you. I desire to state to you that reports have appeared in the Miners' Magazine from different delegates who attended the late burlesque convention that was held in Chicago. These reports represented both sides of the question.

I desire to inform you that you and the aggregation with whom you are associated, will not be able to control the policy of the Miners' Magazine. I would suggest that you send your subscription to the New York "Sewer."

Yours truly,
John M. O'Neill,
Editor Miners' Magazine.

Vancouver, B. C,
November 19th, 1906.

Mr. J. M. O'Neill,
Editor Miners' Magazine,
Denver, Colo.,
Dear Sir and Brother,

Your letter of Nov. 9th at hand and contents read before Mixed Local 322, I. W. W. in regular meeting on Thursday night, Nov. 15th; said letter being a reply to a letter written by Brother Surges to the Miners' Magazine, stating that Local 322 I. W. W. could not continue selling the Miners' Magazine unless it published a report from both sides at the late I. W. W. convention.

Local 322 elected a committee to draw up a reply to your communication with request that said reply be published in the Miners' Magazine, said committee consisting of one member affiliated with the S. P.; one with the S. L. P., and one with no party.

We regret that you should find it necessary to employ insulting and abusive language in your reply to Brother Surges, who merely stated the desire of his Local. Double cause for regret is the fact that you should misuse the power you hold as Editor of the Miners' Magazine for the purpose of satisfying your own sordid desire for revenge.

As to the "reports that have appeared in the Miners' Magazine from different delegates who attended the late 'Burlesque Convention' that was held at Chicago'" representing both sides of the question or not we wish to draw our own conclusions.

There are members of Local 322 who attended the convention and were present at every session (one of whom, by-the-way, is serving on this committee), whom we consider quite as capable as you, of judging as to whether the reports sent in by the different delegates represent both sides of the question or not.

As to Brother Surges "and the aggregation with which he is associated being able to control the policy of the Miners' Magazine," we take pleasure in informing you that such has never been the aim of Local 322 I. W. W. or any of its members.

Neither is it our intention to be controlled by reactionary literature, no matter from what source it may issue.

Your suggestion to send our subscription to the New York "Sewer" has been anticipated, if by "Sewer" you mean the Daily and Weekly People.

We have this to say, however, that we sincerely wish that the Miners' Magazine was as able and courageous a champion of the cause of the revolutionary working class as the New York "Sewer."

Judging from some of your articles appearing recently in the Miners' Magazine, together with your above mentioned letter, it is plainly evident that you are suffiering from a violent attack of "De Leonitis" and we would suggest that you take care lest you be operated upon by a surgeon known as the Western Federation of Miners.

We wish to remind that it is the cause of the working class which we have at heart and we are of opinion that if you had the interest of the working class in mind you would not have heaped invective and sarcasm on the heads of the different individuals against whom you happened to have personal hatred and prejudice.

If you really wére interested in and working for the emancipation of the working class, you would have realized the great work done at the late I. W. W. convention and instead of filling the pages of the Miners' Magazine with a mass of falsehoods and absurdities, for the purpose of deceiving the working class in general and the W. F. of M. in particular, you would have given a true account of what took place at the convention. To that you would have added the prestige you hold as editor of one of our official organs to give impetus and momentum to our revolutionary wheel.

But instead, you have strained every nerve, exhausted your stock of rhetoric, employed every artifice known to an editor for the purpose of diverting the minds of the members of the W. F. of M. from the revolution.

Permit us to answer that the time has come when neither the O'Neills, Shermans nor even the redoubtable De Leons can dish out to the class-conscious, revolutionary proletariat their daily ration of reasoning; the days are no more when the workers get up every morning, kneel down, fold their hands and turn their eyes toward the intellectual high priests of labor and pray, "give us this day our daily reasoning."

Glaringly plain is the fact that you have tried to take advantage of the reactionary element in the W. F. of M. in order to drag us back down into the mire of pure and simpledom. Like Sherman you may think that you have the W. F. of M. in your pocket, but like Sherman you will wake up to find that you have been indulging in a pipe dream.

THE W. F. OF M. HAS GOT TO THAT STAGE OF INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT WHERE THEY ARE NO LONGER WILLING TO SUBMIT THE DESTINY OF THEIR OWN CAUSE TO A FEW LABOR-FAKING INTELLECTUALS. WE THINK WE ARE SAFE IN SAYING THAT IN THE FUTURE THE W. F. OF M. WILL SUBMIT THE WELFARE OF THEIR OWN ORGANIZATION TO THE JUDGMENT BAR OF REASON ONLY.

Respectfully submitted,
(Committee.)
James Cash,
R. O. Ottow, S. L. P.
F. W. Kleese, S. P.
Delegate 2nd Annual Convention I. W. W.

OVERLOOKED THE REFERENDUM?!?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After reading Mrs. Forberg's affidavit in to-day's Daily People, I was amazed to find that Messrs O'Neill and Kirwan had made no provision to submit their action with Berger to a referendum of the Western Federation of Miners. The aforenamed gentlemen so love democracy and hate "popes," "bosses," etc., that it seems incredible they should have overlooked the referendum which they extol so exceedingly much. Such is their zeal for the working class that they must have forgotten it in the hurry. Or did they have an "invisible" referendum?

James Donnelly.

New York, November 27.

PAGES FROM PROLETARIAN LIFE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—About two months ago we lost, i. e., section 'Frisco, a comrade by name of George Woker. The same had just returned from a trip to Europe. He took sick, and went to the local city and county hospital. A week or so afterwards we learned that he was dead of typhoid fever. Whether he died of neglect or not we do not know. We do know, however, that one nurse cannot wait on twenty typhoid feves cases in one ward. This is the system of work in the city and country hospital in 'Frisco. If a man should get well there, it would be a mistake. George Woker is known in New York. He was there for some time last spring.

For about two years we had with us another German comrade, also from Hamburg, a young man in the strength of his life, looking as though he might be able to pull trees, roots and all out of the ground, a picture of health; good natured and jolly, always ready to crack a joke. He had been here during the earthquake and fire, as well as the after-affair of court-martial-law, where people got killed by drunken soldiers, for merely displeasing them by their looks. He went through all of that unharmed.

Finding it somewhat difficult to obtain suitable employment, our second German comrade left the city some three weeks ago with two other comrades, i. e., Charles Nelson and Samuel Schmitt, all three I. W. W. men. They went to Sugar Pine, California. There they obtained employment in a lumber mill. After working about two days, our Hamburger, Thomas Gleeson, by name, felt sick. Three days later he had to go to the company hospital. A few days afterwards the other comrades visited him. Gleeson talked to them quite rationally, stating that he had been at the brink of death, but that he was better now. A few days after this had happened Sam Schmitt and Nelson learned that Gleeson had died of black typhoid fever. They went to the hospital; there they saw the corpse of their friend and comrade stretched out on a table, an awful sight to behold. Great must have the suffering, before death gave relief. He who only a few weeks before was a man weighing 170 or 180 pounds, was now nothing less than a skeleton, with a yellow skin; tongue and lips black, dark rings around the eyes. The poor fellow must have died on account of utter neglect. Well, such is this hell of capitalism.

When a proletarian has given his best, his life-forces, to some master or owners of an industry, has slaved for them in their mill or factory, produced profit in abundance, and when pay day came permitted the masters to take out his pay the tax imposed upon him for medical treatment, then they permit him to die like a dog if he should dare to get sick on them.

While section San Francisco may not be in favor of passing long-winded resolutions over cases such as the two mentioned above, condemning capitalism for the same, these cases being too numerous, we nevertheless believe that such facts as these should be brought to the notice of the comrades. And while the materialistic conception of history, the eyeglass with which the Socialist is so wont to analyze everything transpiring under present as well as ancient conditions, teaches, that all classes as well as individuals, together with their character, are the product of their environment, and hence, are not responsible for their actions, how can any comrade who sees and learns of such facts as these almost every day in the year have anything else but hatred for the class that rules and governs us to-day?

While we are all sad over the fact of having lost these two comrades so recently, let us, nevertheless, cheer up, for, as god members of the S. L. P. and the I. W. W., we are on the right track. Let us look upon these facts as incidents in the life of a proletarian, from which we have no business to draw any other inspiration, than the inspiration that lies embodied in the call.

"On with the Revolution,"
Emil J. Kern,
San Francisco, Cal., November 22.

"ONE RIORDAN" HITS BACK FROM THE SHOULDERS AND SHATTERS THE SHERMANITES.

Denver, Colorado, Nov. 24, 1906.

Editor People,
2-4-6 New Reade Street, N. Y., N.Y.
Dear Sir,

In the Miners' Magazine dated Nov. 22, 1906, there appears a communication from ex-President Sherman as a reply to Delegates Albert Ryan and St. John, in which my name is frequently used. I do not wish to take up valuable space, and have been as brief as possible. Hoping you will grant me enough space, and will publish the enclosed,

I am, Yours Respectfully,
John Riordan,
3233 Bert street, Denver, Colorado.

Denver, Colorado, Nov. 23, 1906.

To the members of the Industrial Workers of the World,
Fellow Workers,

On reading Ex-President Sherman's reply to Delegates Ryan and St. John in the Miners' Magazzine of Nov. 22, 1906, I find he has frequently used my name and as he has made misstatements regarding myself I wish to give the true facts in the case. To allow it to go unchallenged, would not only injure my character, but also injure those who are innocent victims to his venom through no fault of their own. To make myself clear, it becomes necessary for me to mention some personal matters which I would otherwise refrain from doing, as I realize how exasperating it is to mention one's personal questions in connection with this unfortunate controversy.

On one occasion which I distinctly remember, Mr. Sherman ordered me to make out a check for a gentleman (whose name I do not wish to mingle with this squabble), and as all vouchers of the I. W. W. were at that time subdivided, such as rent, salaries, mileage & etc, I asked Mr. Sherman as to how he wished me to subdivide the amount on this voucher, as the cash book was likewise subdivided, and I wished to so enter it on the cash book. In answer Mr. Sherman said, he would not ask this man to sign a voucher. This will perhaps account for one of the checks that the Secretary Treasurer failed to find a voucher for. One other which I can recall to memory is that Secretary Treasurer Trautmann, and also Mr. Sherman signed a check payable to myself for $500, for which I did not sign a voucher. This amount was loaned by me to the I. W. W. when that organization was in financial. distress. This amount (which was about all I had at the time), was not loaned by me for graft, although I could have received from a bank for the use of the money, what is commonly known as graft, in the way of interest. This will perhaps account for another check which was issued, and for which the check stub perhaps did not designate as to what purpose the check had been given. And while this amount appeared on the bank book of the I. W. W. as a deposit, it did not appear on the cash book, as we did not wish to have it become known that the I. W. W. was in such a bad condition financially, and I would not mention it at this time had it not become necessary for me to do so, on account of accusations made by Mr. Sherman, that I also am a grafter. At the meeting of the G. E. B. held in July, 1906. (and of which I had no notice until the out of town members arrived), the question of the compensation of G. E. B .members was broached, the majority of the G. E. B. members were in favor of raising their compensation from $6 to $8 per diem, Riordan spoke against the proposition and recommended that it be reduced from $6 to $5, instead of raising it from $6 to $8, and did not do so for graft, but quite the contrary. This does not appear on the minutes of the meeting of G. E. B. But after the amendments to the I. W. W. constituttion have been approved, such matters will become known to the General Membership. At this meeting of the G. E. B. by request of Mr. Sherman, I was discharged on Sunday night July 15. On account of the enmity of some of the G. E. B. members and my abrupt discharge I was caused financial losses, as I had intended to remain in Chicago until after the Convention. On receipt of notice of the G. E. B. meeting to be held just prior to the Convention, I was short of funds with which to go, and was compelled to borrow to pay my expenses. When working in the interest of a labor union, I have charged no more than the market price of my labor power, or the price for which I sell it to a capitalst employer in the West, where I usually work. I would, however, have attended the second convention of the I. W. W. and paid my own expense had it become necessary, in fact, I would have walked rather than miss it. I cannot see wherein I have overcharged the I. W. W. for 28 days, which I spent going to Chicago from Denver, attending the meeting of the G. E. B., attending the convention and returning to Denver, as well as my transportation both ways.

As to my relations with the Industrial Cigar Co., I will give the true facts. This question has been put to Albert Ryan and Vincent St. John to answer, but as I am the culprit in the case, I believe I am in a better position to answer than they.

A cigar maker and member of the I. W. W. came into the I. W. W. office, and asked my opinion as to where would be a good point to start a shop for the manufacture of cigars, using the I. W. W. label. Among other places mentioned was Butte, Montana. He decided to go to Butte, and I gave him the address of some of the active officers and members of the I. W.W. in Butte, whom I thought would assist him. After some days he returned from Butte, pleased with the prospects, but stated that he could not see his way to finance the proposition. He mentioned a friend of his, whom he had in view as a possible partner, but stated that their combined capital would be insufficient. I told him I would like to see such a shop started in the West that would be a home for blacklisted cigarmakers of the I. W. W. and that I had a friend in Butte, to whom I would loan money if they would accept him as a partner. To this there was an objection. Through what I considered would be helping the cause of the I. W. W., and as I would much rather take chances on loosing my little savings in this way, than to hand it to a banker, I advanced what cash I had to those boys to assist them, and on the terms, that I had advanced what I had to Secretary Trautmann, when the I. W. W. was bankrupt. This loan was made by me to the cigarmakers providing that they put up a cigar superior for the price, than those usually sold, and to not misuse the label of the I. W. W. in selling inferior goods. Also that they would pay a higher scale of prices to their employes, than that paid by the I. C. U. in the town in which they would locate. This agreement has been kept by them. I also find that there are many I. W. W. men who viewed this matter from the same standpoint as myself, as the following unions hold stock in the said Co.: Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 74, Butte Workingmens' Union No. 5, Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220, Goldfield Industrial Union No. 77, McCabé Miners' Union No. 118. Besides the above Unions, there are active I. W. W. individuals, who advanced money to assist this project. The above Unions are among the most progressive in the I. W. W. and did not lend their assistance for graft.

As for myself, I have not, nor will I accept one cent in the way of interest or profit, on what I advanced to assist this proposition, and will be pleased to hand over what stock this Co. has since given me for what it cost me, to any person or persons, who will be satisfactory to the Co. I am at present employed as book-keeper and shipper by this Co. as a wage earner only. In this I see no crime. I must work some place, and here I am not as yet blacklisted. On investigation I cannot find wherein any one has profited unless it be that those I. W. W. cigar-makers employes by the Industrial Cigar Co. have somewhat bettered their conditions. All working in the shop outside of the employers, are members of the I. W. W., and the red label is absolutely under the control of the members. As to advertising, which appeared in the Industrial Worker ,I may say according to contract the selling agents for the Co. pay the advertising. At one time when there was a fight being waged against the I. W. W. cigar-makers by the I. C. U. the agents for the Co. had some articles and advertising in the Industrial Worker, for which, I believe, they were not charged. Mr. Sherman is mistaken, when he says that the Industrial Cigar Co. has never paid one bill for advertising in the Industrial Worker, as there are receipts in the office of the Industrial Cigar Co. showing that money has been paid to the Industrial Worker for such purpose.

In Delegates McMullen and McDonald's report, published in the Miners' Magazine they say that Riordan was employed by Trautmann, and was discharged for incompetency. This also is untrue. Riordan was hired by Mr. Sherman, and at the meeting of the G. E. B., at which Riordan was discharged, he asked Mr. Sherman his reason for discharge and Mr. Sherman's reply (to the G. E. B.), was "As far as John's work is concerned there can be no fault found, but he has too much influence over the Secretary, and instead of the Secretary coming to me for counsel, he goes to John." [This statement was made by Riordan on the floor of the convention in the presence of Sherman, and Sherman being then and there asked if it was true, confirmed it.—ED. THE PEOPLE.] From this the readers can draw their own conclusions. In the particular part of the work at which I was engaged, I think there are few, if any mistakes. Most of my time was taken up in sending out literature and supplies, preparing charters, & etc. Mr. Sherman also stated, that at the meeting of the G. E. B. held in July, 1906, Riordan made a motion to have an expert accountant employed to audit the books of the I. W. W. prior to the convention. To this Riordan pleads guilty; he had no desire to shield any one, and wanted a correct report presented to the convention. Mr. Sehrman also states, that Riordan and Trautmann converted the room wherein they PRETENDED to do the clerical work into a general reception room by placing a large number of tables, chairs, & etc. therein. To part of this Riordan pleads guilty, the table in question was purchased by Mr. Sherman to be used for G. E. B. meetings, and as the table was not being used for any other purpose between sessions, and fellow workers so frequently visited the office to see and talk with Secretary Trautmann, Riordan would announce their presence to the Secretary (whose office was not in this room as stated by Mr. Sherman), and at times when the Secretary was busy dictating, Riordan would ask the visitor to be seated at this table on which the exchanges (which were not retained by the editor) were placed. Riordan knows that he is not of a very entertaining personality, and even if he were, he did not have the time. This table was placed as fas as possible away from the desks, so as not to interefere only ,as little as

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

C. C. W., MADISON, WIS.—When population was sparser, infinitely sparser than now, famine was a common scourage. Two successive crop failures flung the American Indian into starvation. Famine now is a matter of accident. The Malthusian theory is false. Population does not increase faster than food. Just the opposite. Theoretically there must be a limit to the number of people the earth can feed. The limit, however, is of the nature of the limit of time that the sun will give out heat—neither is of practical importance.

A. S., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—St. John's statements remain unrefuted. They are unrefutable. The "document" O'Neill quotes against St. John has no application. O'Neill might as well have quoted a chapter from some book on astronomy. It was like O'Neill—a heels-over-head attempt to bewilder and befog. One thing is "referendum," another "ratification."

A. J. A., GLOBE, ARIZ.—The Socialist Labor Party has fought and won three valuable fights for the Cause of the Social Revolution.

First—Taxation.—The S. L. P. established that the Working Class does not pay the taxes. The humbug of "tax reform" was routed.

Second—Municipilization.—The S. L. P. established that "public ownership" under capitalist rule spells "capitalist ownership."

Third—Unionism.—The S. L. P. overthrew the fetichism of the WORD "Unionism," and established the supreme importance of the THING—class-conscious Unionism.

The S. L. P. is now fighting the battle of democratic rule against boss rule, masked behind "referendum" and "autonomy."

E. W., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Whoever does not take a hand in this fight in the I. W. W., and puts not his face like flint against the tactics of the Shermans, has a heavy responsibility to shoulder in the distortion of vision, and the use of false weights in the mental balances, consequent upon the fantastic clamors of these gentry.

F. S., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Now to your second question—

South Carolina and Mississippi lead in negro population. In both States the negro population exceeds the white by nearly nine per cent. Louisiana's negro population is about forty-six per cent. of the total. Louisiana and Georgia are next to South Carolina; they are followed by Alabama, Florida and Virginia. Of the Southern States, Kentucky has the smallest percentage, about twelve; of the Northern States, Maine has the largest, about fourteen per cent.

F. S. B., SEATTLE, WASH.—The best source for information on the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party is the files of The People. The facts are there recorded in a way that they can be verified. The "differences" are happening all along. The latest is the shameful S. P. campaign in the 9th Congress district.

R. C., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—First—What percentage of printers in the I. W. W. are members of the I. T. U. is a question that will have to be addressed to I. W. W. headquarters, Bush Temple, Cor. No. Clark str., and Chicago Ave., Chicago.

Second—The Labor News Co. employs I. W. W. and I. T. U. men. The Daily People only I. W. W. men.

Next questions next week.

C. H. C., TACOMA, WASH.—The "droit du seigneur" (right of the lord) is the French for the old feudal right of the lord to the first night with the bride of a vassal. In Bebel's "Woman" the historic derivation of that "Right" is treated in full. The matter plays a conspicuous part in the Sue story "The Iron Trevet." Pointed allusions to the "Right" recur several times in Mark Twain's "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur." The "Right" was enforced by clerical as well as lay lords.

E. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—There are no books on the Trade Union Movement of Europe from the advanced American viewpoint. Articles in The People off and on treat of the matter.

C. P., GLOBE, ARIZ.—He who claims that a referendum was ever taken by the S. L. P. as follows:—"That no member be allowed to subscribe for any organ or paper other than the official organs of the Socialist Labor Party"—such a person must be either a fool or a knave: a fool to allow himself to be stuffed with such nonsense, or a knave to invent such a thing. The S. L. P. favors the most extensive reading. Only by contrast can its doctrines be thoroughly appreciated.

"PHILIP THE SOCIALIST," NEW YORK—It is true that the cost of living is rising and yet the price of labor-power is declining. It does not follow from these facts that "Labor pays the taxes." What these facts prove has been extensively explained in an article on "Science in Cap and Balls" and in an answer to W. W. Both articles are in the Daily of April 29, 1906, Weekly of May 5, 1906. The decline in the price of labor-power, despite the increase in the cost of living, is due to the excess of the supply of labor power. That the excess permanently fixes the price in the instance of labor-power is a result of the circumstance that the commodity labor-power is the only one with which an increased supply is not the result of a decreased exchange value. With all other commodities an increase of the supply means and is brought on by a decrease in their exchange value. Read the above mentioned articles. Taxation has nothing to do with the matter.

J. B., NEW YORK—There is nothing "astounding," or "exceptional," in the infamous Hillquit campaign. Your Volkszeitungized S. P., or Social Democracy as it was once called and you still call it, is run on the principle of a corner fruit-stand—for business. Do you want peanuts? You can have them. Do you prefer bananas, you can have that. Would you like peanuts AND bananas you shall be suited. And so it was: "Do you want Hillquit? You shall have him. Do you prefer Hillquit AND Hughes? You can have that, too."

F. H. C., AUBURN, WASH.—We are utterly unable to make out your point. Try again in simpler form.

J. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Mrs. Lillian Forberg is a member of the S. P. It was as such that Sherman imparted to her the information of his plot with Berger. Sherman, judging by himself, took membership in the S. P. to be synonimous with knavery and stupidity.

P. F., NEW YORK—What the Volkszeitung Corporation is trying upon the Kranken Kasse is but what the Corporation has tried upon the S. L. P. and is now practicing upon the S. P.—to milk them. In the eyes of the Corporation the American Labor Movement is there only to be exploited for a set of high-paid employes. When anything refuses to be thus plucked the Corporation pronounces it "un-Socialistic" and attacks it.

E. P., BUTTE, MONT.—The amendment made to the constitution by the I. W. W. convention, to the effect that no further proposed amendments shall be considered by conventions unless the same has been published in "The Industrial Worker" at least two months in advance of the convention is a mighty protection against surprises and inconsiderate action.

M. G. G., NEW YORK—It was the merest accident that the S. P. trick in this city, of causing the Election Inspectors to credit the S. P. with the S. L. P. vote, was discovered. Information to that effect has come in from numerous other Assembly Districts, since Winauer published his discovery. It explains how the S. L. P. is not credited with a single vote in a large number of Election Districts, where two, and three, and even five votes are known to have been polled. It is safe to say that the N. Y. S. P. has in this way stolen at least 2,000 S. L. P. votes—for all the good the theft has done; even so their vote collapsed about fifty per cent.

S. A. S., NEW YORK—If Mr. Teche says that De Leon informed the N. E. C. of the S. L. P., at the time that Teche was on the N. E. C., that his, De Leon's, information regarding "Debs' traveling on passes" came from "a Chicago railroad employe of high standing," Mr. Teche says what he knows is not true.

De Leon never gave any information to the N. E. C. on that subject. None ever was required from him. De Leon is not in touch with any railway official. De Leon's information was received from Mr. Herman Schleuter, Editor of the "Volkszeitung" and now Mr. Teche's fellow S. P. man.

Teche, knowing he is guilty towards the Socialist Movement, is but resorting to the methods of his associates—deliberate slander.

H. A. A., BAY CITY, MICH.—Suppose that, instead of making us hunt up your letter and make the correction to your question, you repeat the question in corrected form.

J. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Take no notice of that brace of childless mother and father, which so well typify the capitalist "family" and other capitalist staple immoralities. Nothing could suit the brace better than to be "noticed" however hard a crack on their head the "notice" may be. It would but raise their market value with the hierarchy that has them in pay,—and that is all they are after.

(Continued on page six.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

PENNA. S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Pa. S. L. P. met on November 25, at 2109 Sarah street, Pittsburg, Pa., with W. H. Thomas in chair.

Present Kephart, Weber, Thomas and Gray. Absent Markley, Herrington, Male, Clever, Closs, Rager, Drugmond, and Staley. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: From H. Spittal, enclosing money order for due stamps, and matter pertaining to party affairs. E. M. Orr, enclosing official vote of Pottstown, and matter pertaining to state agitation fund. F. Wagner, stating section Erie held their first meeting November 11. T. Weilding, matter pertaining to state agitation fund, and our vote in Butler. J. W. McAlarney, for due stamps, and our vote in Altoona. D. C. Wismer, enclosing money order for due stamps, and state agitation fund. J. Erwin, stating section Philadelphia has reorganized, and giving names of members and date of meeting; also matter pertaining to due stamps and state organizers. National Secretary, F. Bohn, enclosing due stamps ordered Robert McAfee, state secretary of the commonwealth, enclosing blank reports to be filled out by our candidates and treasurer giving expense incurred by our candidates in the last state election. Received, filed, and acted upon under proper head.

The treasurer was instructed to act in conjunction with our candidates in filling out their report of expenses incured in last election, and forward same to Harrisburg, Pa.

The secretary was instructed to purchase German application cards.

The secretary was instructed to write to J. Erwin, organizer section Phila. and inform him that only sections organized under a new charter are furnished their first quota of due stamps by the S. E. C.

The seats of five members of the sub-S. E. C. were declared vacant; one deceased and four living in distant localities. The secretary was instructed to instruct the organizer of Allegheny County section that they submit names to fill the five vacancies.

The secretary was instructed to write to all sections and members at large, and ask them that, in view of the fact that the state agitation fund proposition was voted down, they make suggestions as to the best ways and means of securing the necessary funds to employ state organizers; this fund to be used for state agitation only.

A warrant for $36.78 was drawn, expense for month of October, 1906.

Financial report: Receipts, October 28, D. E. Gilchrist, organizer section Allegheny County, 100 due stamps, $15; November 8, D. E. Gilchrist, organizer section Allegheny County, 100 due stamps, $15; November 25, D. E. Gilchrist, organizer section Allegheny County, 50 due stamps, $7.50; November 20, H. Spittal, organizer section Erie County, 15 due stamps, $2.25; November 20, J. W. McAlarney, member at large, 6 due stamps, 90 cents; November 7, D. C. Wismer, member at large, 7 due stamps, $1.05; November 7, D. L. Wismer, donation state agitation, $1.00; November 26, John O'Neal, Altoona, donation state agitation, $1.00. Total, $43.70. Expenditures, November 8th bought of F. Bohn National Secretary, 200 due stamps, $14. Returned to J. W. McAlarney, $1.00. Postage, 63 cents. Total $15.63.

Total receipts, $43.70; total expend. $15.63; balance $28.07; previous balance, $15.95; cash on hand, $44.02.

David T. Lentz, Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C., London, November 18th, Weber in chair, Weitzel and Emery absent. Emery excused.

Communications: From W. Golpin, Bournemouth, England, giving information and asking for some. Same was received. Secretary to reply. From Mount Sicker miners union, No. 215 W. F. of Miners, in reply to circular; stating it was a small place; therefore could not orgnize a section of S. L. P., at present. Same was received and Secretary instructed to reply and send 10 Weekly People and ask them to subscribe to Weekly People. From Rugate 109 John street, Toronto, in reply to circular, stating they were pushing the Industrial Workers of the World, and thought it would not be wise to try to organize a section at present. Same was received and Secretary ordered to acknowledge same. From W. Griffiths, organizer of section Vancouver, claiming only received 35 stamps instead of 50 having sent $2.50 and only credited in minutes with $2.00 and other matters. The National Secretary on looking over semi annual report admitted a mistake by him and Recording Secretary admitted an error on his part of only giving credit for $2.00 which should have been $2.50; therefore Secretary was instructed to send on balance of stamps.

The National Secretary reported having send out report blanks to sections also wrote J. M. Reid of Toronto stating it was charter and books pretaining to the sections business that N. E. C. wanted, not pamphlets.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. London, December 2nd, 1906. Comrade Emery in chair. All present. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From Alfred Woodburn, Dawson City, Yukon, now a member of section Vancouver, sending in application of James K. Wood of Dawson as a member at large and $1.00 for dues, also stating that there were a few S. L. P. men from Seattle and Vancouver there and in the Spring will try to form a section. The Secretary reported answering same and granting application which the N. E. C. endorsed. From Wm. Griffiths, organizer of section Vancouver, acknowledging having received $20.75 for the B. C. Organizers Fund and outlining route that Williams will take; also sent in report blank giving 23 in good standing and 28 in bad standing and requesting National Secretary to write to them in bad standing. Secretary was instructed to write per request.

The Secretary handed in reports of National Secretary-Treasurer which were read and having been audited were acknowledged.

It was decided to pass a vote of censure on both section London and Montreal for not replying to communication of National Secretary.

The Secretary was instructed to draw on Treasurer for $1.00 for postage stamps.

Meeting adjourned.

W. D. Forbes.
Recording-Secretary.

ILLINOIS, ATTENTION!

Build Up the Socialist Labor Party. Times are Ripe for It.

Chicago, November 26.—The following is especially intended for Socialist Labor party members:

Now that Chicago has been chosen as the seat of the State Executive Committee and as Illinois is very much in need of S. L. P. education, and our increased vote shows the times are ripe for, we should at once take hold of the work and make the S. L. P. a greater factor than it is even at present. New blood means new life. We will have a new make up on our State Executive Committee and this committee can do much; if you will do your share of the work.

Here is work for every one of us: Get the name, and address of some working man or woman and send it in to the State Secretary, who will communicate with them with a view to make them interested in our work. The names and addresses of S. P.ites especially are desired. You have more than a month's time in which to do that. When the new Secretary is elected, send them in. We will do our share in this city; you do yours in the place your masters allow you to live in, and we will see what can be done through the winter months in that way.

J. Billow,
Organizer West Side Branch

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page five.)

A. L. F., NEW YORK—See above to "P. F., New York." The financial straits that the Volkszeitung Corporation is perpetually in is no evidence of its honesty. It is an evidence of the hugeness of the sums that the Corporation has to squander on its high-paid menials, on the "police agents" whom it keeps up in labor organizations to do the spying for it; and in purchasing with jobs, silence from men who threaten to be dangerous to the Corporation's selfish purposes.

W. R. P., BUTTE, MONT.; T. V., ELLICOT CITY, IND.; X. X., CHICAGO, ILL.; D. J., NEW ALBANY, PA.; A. C., SANTA ANNA, TEX.; F. M., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; E. D., SHELBYVILLE, KY.; S. S., SLAYTON, MINN.; J. D. C., PHOENIX, ARIZ.; R. S., EDGEWOOD, IA.; G. B., WINONA, MINN.; A. R. M. A., KALAMAZOO, MICH.; E. J. F., WICHITA, KANS.; H. G., CANAL DOVER, O.; F. S. G., NEW YORK; I. T. S., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.; F. B., MONGAUP VALLEY, N. Y.; S. L. G., HAMILTON, CAN.; P. D., NEW YORK; A. G. B., DETROIT, MICH.; J. A. F., McKEESPORT, PA.; P. K., CARTHAGE, MO.; J. G. KATSKILL, N. Y.—Matter received.

JOB COMPOSITORS.

Job compositors, who are members of the S. L. P., are requested to communicate with Industrial Typographical Union, No. 244, I. W. W., 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

THE ESSENCE OF POLITICAL GOVERNMENT

It was a foregone conclusion that the damage suit, instituted by Chas. H. Moyer against Gov. Peabody and other Colorado officials for exercise of excess of authority over him, would be thrown out of Court; what was not a foregone conclusion was that the Court would have stolen a leaf from the tenets of Socialism with regard to "Capitalist Government," and frankly banked its decision upon such Socialist charges.

Moyer sued Gov. Peabody, Adjutant-General Sherman Bell and Bulkeley Wells for illegal detention in the Telluride bullpen. The matter was taken to the United States Court, by a mutual agreement that the proceedings of the Colorado court be considered in all its phases. As a consequence, a concise history of the case, including allegations of fact as well as findings of law, came before the Federal tribunal for review.

The facts in the case were, as stated in the official report made to the Senate on the "Colorado Labor Troubles," that there was no occasion for Federal military interference. The report further proved that there was nothing to justify even a call for the militia of the State. From all the facts collected in the said report, there was considerable turmoil and also crime, but the turmoil and crime were of a nature that police and constables could have easily taken care of, by the prompt arrest of the agents of the Mine Owners' Association, who were paid to commit the crimes, and did commit them, for the sake of charging them to the members of the Western Federation of Miners. The facts in the case went to prove that, such conditions notwithstanding, the Governor, Peabody, ordered out the troops, declared martial law, and his subalterns, Bell and Bulkeley, carried out the order in ways that were not only inhuman but extra constitutional against the innocent members of the W. F. of M. In sight of these facts the United States Court reasoned as follows:

"The life of governments is like that of men. The latter have the right to kill in case of natural defense; the former have the right to wage war for their own preservation. If insurrection exists, government has the right to wage war. The only question is, Did insurrection exist? There is only one department of the Governmental organization that has the right to determine that question. That department is the political department of Government." So far so good. "Consequently"—now mark the "consequently"—"the Courts have no power to review the decision of the political Government, Gov. Peabody in this instance, or to award damages for injuries that may accrue from the decision."

As a matter of law the proposition will not hold. A policeman is the only one to decide on the spot the amount of force he must use in making an arrest. It would be false law to claim that because of that right the policeman may, with impunity, wilfully crack the skull of an unresisting prisoner. The facts in the case are essential to a determination of the question whether the policeman exceeded his powers, or not. These facts are open to review in Court, and it is the Court's duty to go into the facts. It is exactly so with regard to the conduct of a Governor. In the case at bar the facts were glaring, and yet the Federal Court refused to inquire into them. In other words, the Court upheld as sacred the barbarities of a Governor against workingmen.

Socialist tenets establish the principle that political Government is a weapon mainly and primarily for the oppression of the Working Class by the Capitalist Class. The facts above cited, culminating with the decision of the Federal Court, amply demonstrate the principle. Other facts, none the less facts because they were not "of record" in the case, throw additional light upon the valuable point. Gov. Peabody is himself a stockholder in the mines affected by the strike; directly and indirectly, Bell and Bulkeley, are said to have financial interests in the concerns. Had Peabody, as a private mine-owner, deputed his Bells and Bulkeleys to outrage human rights in his employes on strike, he would have had trouble. Ten to one the Courts would have tried to shield him and his plug-uglies; nevertheless, his escape, if he did escape, would have cost him much money and many an uneasy night. As Governor, however, his hand is free, and Labor is outlawed.

The title of "Governor," "President" or whatever political title it may be that a capitalist, or beneficiary of capitalism, may be clothed withal, is but a title by title of which he becomes irresponsible to the Working Class.

HAMILTON'S "RIOTS."

(Continued from page 1.)

however, soon proved to be a partial if not a total fallacy. A clause in the "award" also allowed the Company about four weeks in which to place the new schedule into effect.

The "Radial" men on discovering how they had been thrown down by the "award"? naturally became very sore; so sore in fact that they withdrew from the "yunyon." This, of course, pleased the C. P. Co. but proved one of the mistakes of the strike.

Some weeks later while at a mass meeting of strikers in Dundas, Mr. Studholm stated that according to understanding of the board the Radial men were to receive the same consideration in hours and wages as the employes of the other lines; he also made some very uncomplimentary remarks re Lawyer Jardine, indicating that this worthy had mutilated the text in the official drafts of the "awards." Mr. Jardine never having denied these inferences to date it would appear they are well founded. However this may be, similar tricks have been turned before and if Mr. Jardine "got his" the price that was paid for this piece of treachery will probably remain an open question.

For a number of days after the award became public the Company appeared to be very busy; it was no doubt engaged figuring out how the new schedule could be put into effect with the least detriment to its august self and the most demoralizing effect on the Union. Patiently the Union waited, but not for long! for it was shortly announced through the local press that the Company had discovered that the terms of the award could not be put into effect except by a reduction in the hours of most of its employes below the 10-hour limit! "This," it naively remarked, "would effect the wage of its employes somewhat. It was very sorry, but there was no help for it. If it was not arranged thus the award could not be put into effect at all. As it was it would take considerable time as the new schedule required more men and they were very hard to obtain." This and much more hot air comprised the burden of the Company's song.

When the Union became acquainted with this twist that affairs had been given it made a wry face (and who would not?) for it now began to dawn upon the men that they had been indeed handed their "lemon" along with "Radial" workers! Such is Arbitration!

The Union had at last been "arbitrated" by an "impartial" board. It had agreed to abide by the board "award," for which privilege it had paid $150.00 cold dollars out of its treasury only, to have its members discover that their wages now were less than before the "amicable" settlement. It was indeed a victory for labor by the arbitration route and such in essence must be the results of all disputes where labor allows itself to be "arbitrated."

The pay roll of the C. P. Co., according to Mr. C. K. Green, its Traction Manager, remained substantially the same under the new schedule as under the old, the only or chief difference to the Company was the number of men employed. Thus is explained the paradox of an increased rate per hour with a decreased daily wage for the men.

After the Company's announcement regarding its new schedule it proceeded leisurely to put the same into effect; so leisurely in fact were its efforts in this direction that the time limit as set by the board expired before half its system was being operated as per the "award." In order to give a glamor of sincerity to its sins of omission the Company, from time to time caused to appear in the local press "news items" purporting to exhibit its difficulty in securing men, however this may have been, rumor had it that the Company found no such difficulty in securing "strikebreakers" (scabs) which it surreptitiously imported and housed near its barns. These rumors were later proven to be only too well founded.

Time worried along and now and again the Company would put on a few men here and there but made little or no effort to place its system on the new footing as provided by the award. It appears that about this time about a dozen of the Company's employes quit in a bunch and the Company thereupon charged the Union with conspiring to cripple it in its efforts to place ih effect the new schedule. This the Union denied, claiming that the men had simply become disgusted with the paltry wage they could make under the Company's new rules, some receiving as little as $1.28 per day. However true this may be the latter incident was the occasion of an especially loud howl on the part of the Company as to its inability to obtain men. The Union put the stopper on this by offering to supply all the men the Company required. It is almost needless to state that this offer on behalf of the Union was ignored. The Cataract Power Co. apparently wished to precipitate trouble, and shortly succeeded in its desire for the Union had at last exhausted all patience and on Saturday, November 4, decided to strike by a nearly unanimous vote, there being only three dissenters.

Then followed the forcible suppression of the strike, which I will relate in my next.

Lockhart M. Gordon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page five.)

possible, with the work of the office. Many of the visitors were workers who wanted literature on the I. W. W. In such cases, Riordan waited on them as promptly as possible, and should they remain after being waited upon, Riordan did not ask them to leave. Only on one occasion did Riordan request a visitor to leave, in this case it was a reporter who called all in the office scabs. To this Riordan always did object. There are some few who attended the second convention of the I. W. W. who expressed themselves through the press, that Riordan was much displeased (or words of the same meaning) at being discharged. In answer to this Riordan pleads not guilty, and wishes to state, that it was the proudest moment of my whole life when I was discharged by THAT G. E. B.

The above has not been sworn to before a J. P. or an N. P. I take for granted, that the majority, who may read the above, are of those, who have about as much faith in being handed a small black covered book by a parasite, who (after you have raised your right hand) will look at you with a smile and say" two and a half, please," as they have for the sacred contract between the employer and the employe, as both are sacred only in the interest of the former.

Mr .Sherman refers to myself as ONE Riordan. It appears that in his dreams he may have seen many. He may again hear from, ONE RIORDAN.

ON MAHONEY'S SLIMY TRAIL.

(Continued from page one.)

am not an S. L. P. or S. P. man: I am an Industrial Worker and stand for my class and the emancipation of the class to which I belong. The cry of constitution is nothing more than a cloak for the fakirs and grafters to hide behind. They cannot show any clause in the constitution of the I. W. W. to substantiate the position they are taking. If any one acted unconstitutionally it was the Magazine in endorsing a political party contrary to the preamble of the I. W. W. This is all lost sight of by the O'Neills, et. al."

Ryan said that he could go on with Mahoney's printed report but it would take all night to refute all of the untruths contained in said report.

Several pointed questions were asked of Mahoney by Ryan.

First Question: "Is there a President of the I. W. W. now?"

Answer: "Yes."

Q. "Who is he?"

A. "C. O. Sherman."

Q. "Is there a General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W.?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Who is he?"

A. "W. J. F. Hannemann."

Q. "Did the membership elect them?"

A. "No."

So much for the howlers of the "sacred constitution."

"Now, fellow workers," Ryan said, "we cannot stand alone. The W. F. of M. alone is nothing more than a craft union. With two Cripple Creeks, Tellurides, Coeur d'Alenes and other battles in smaller camps, the fact is clear that we must unite with the rest of the working class in a revolutionary organization like the I. W. W., for our emancipation. We are here to-night to tell you fellows the facts in the case, which if you had known them you would not in the past have been sending Mine Owners to legislate for you."

Marion Moor, a member of the Executive Board, also spoke and dwelt upon the back-room methods of the Sherman crowd, in unseating Trautmann and J. Riordan at 1 a. m. without notifying them or preferring charges; and laying bare their plans to capture the office and keep the Executive Board out of the office, with their Mooney & Boland sluggers to slug Vincent St. John and Fred Heslewood, two of the best men in the W. F. of M. After showing how they broke the constitution, and that it is violated even in the W. F. of M., when necessity demands it, Moor concluded.

Several questions were asked and answered by Mahoney and Ryan.

One question was to Ryan: who was paying him; wasn't it the money of the Arizona State Union? Ryan answered, "No. I am paying my own way; and I have followed Mahoney from Jerome, to McCabe and to Globe; and will follow him in his union-political junketing trip to Hades to bring the truth before the working class."

Mahoney looked like 30 cents when the meeting closed.

Aug. Gillhaus.

A STIRRING APPEAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

St. John when it praised him to the skies, or it bears false witness against the man to-day.

And, if industrial unionism is necessary for the application of Marxian principles, as it is, then in striking down "De Leonism," the "Appeal" must strike down Socialism, for the rock upon which "De Leonism" rests is the rock of industrial unity. Whatever else can be said of him, through thick and thin, through light and dark, Daniel De Leon has been steadfast and true to the principle of working class unity. Crying him down as a boss, holding him up as a bogeyman, OUR BOSSES are trying to boss us and to do indirectly what they dare not do directly—support the American Federation of Labor. Yet, indirectly aiding the A. F. of L., comrades hear what the "Appeal," through comrade George H. Shoaf, has to say of its officers: "Neither would it be time well spent to try to convince any of the chief officers of the Colorado Federation of Labor that Haywood is not guilty of the crime charged against him. These men, while elected to represent the interests of the working class, no more represent the men and woman of toil than the democratic party represents honor, purity and honesty. They are owned, body and soul, by the politician who can pay the highest price, and any appeal to their reason or conscience is wasted efforts."

As officers of the A. F. of L. are in Colorado, so they are throughout the land. From an organization accepting the lotus-doctrine of mutuality of interests between slave and master, from such rotten principles, only rotten leaders could spring—such officers are but the bitter fruit of the upas of craft disorganization.

After such an opinion of A. F. of L. officers, what are we to think of the "Appeal" when it sends a two-by-four reporter into the I. W. W. Convention to support a bunch of outrageous grafters and to denounce and traduce brave and honest men? Is there any socialism left in it? Does our (?) press take us of the rank and file for an unreading, unthinking, unreasonable herd of cattle? It would seem so.

Comrades, to what are we coming? How, in the name of all that is holy, can a political party support William D. Haywood in Colorado and Victor L. Berger in Wisconsin? It cannot; for, in the last analysis, to endorse a man means to endorse the principles for which he stands, and, politically and industrially, Haywood and Berger stand at opposite poles of thought.

As it was in the days of old, so it is now and ever will be, we cannot serve both God and Mammon; neither can we serve both revolution and reaction, and I plead with you, wherever you may be, to force the cause of Socialist unity, industrial and political, by every means and at any cost, to the front at all times ;to never cease in your efforts until we have made the Socialist party, from New York to Chicago and from Chicago to Girard, what is should be—the political expression of the working class.

Failing in this, let us leave our leaders alone in their glory, cashless, sub-less, voteless.

If needs be, let us destroy the Socialist party and build on its ruins a party glorious and strong, true to the interests and the ideals of the working class.

Let us quit middle class hysterics for working class revolution, and be not ashamed.

Let our battle cry be: "Down with bossism, official and editorial; up with Socialism."

Comrades, believing in the vital importance of the question raised by Local New Orleans, Socialist Unity, I am sending this to the following papers and hope that some of them, at least, will allow me space to speak to you: "Appeal to Reason"; "Social Democratic Herald"; "Worker"; "People"; "Chicago Socialist"; "Wilshire's Magazine"; "Cleveland Citizen". "International Socialist Review"; "Oakland Voice."

In closing, all I ask of you, my comrades, is an impartial hearing and that you will study and weigh the question herein raised and act in acordance with the dictates of reason and justice.

We are rapidly nearing the climax of the age-long struggle for freedom for truth, for love, for home, for all that makes life worth the living—will the working class enter the conflict a helpless mob, or as an organized and invincible army?

Caring nothing for parties, nor names, nor men; believing that the power to emancipate the working class rests in itself alone, and that its revolutionary organization is its only hope, I remain,

Yours for the Revolution,
COVINGTON HALL.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month, 8 p. m. at 592 Fulton street.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, 1384 Eddy street, corner Webster street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton

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